Student defendant Howard Burchman and his lawyer, Paul Berch

Burchman Aquitted

By MARK SCHONBERGER

After hearing four hours of testimony on Wednesday, March 15, in Proctor Lounge, and additional testimony Thursday, the Judicial Council ruled Tuesday that Howard Burchman, a student here, was innocent of charges of harrassment and disrespect, and dis missed the charge of unauthorized use of college space because of conflicting statements in the College Handbook.

The hearings stemmed from charges brought against Howard by Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott, Activities Coordinator Roth W. Tall, and Dean Dale Deletis, for disrespect, harrassment. and unauthorized use of college space in an incident concerning the Navy recruiters who were here Winter Term.

Howard, in response to the Navy's film depicting Navy life, set up his own slide show which showed "the things that happened after the planes left the aircraft carriers". The administration was called and when a possible volatile situation was perceived by them, they asked Howard to move his slide show away from the recruiter's. When he refused, he was charged with the above. Later, Burchman did move his projector down the wall from the Navy recruiter's.

The Council heard testimony from over 10 witnesses ranging from Dean of Students to individual students. A crowd of about 200 people gathered to watch the proceedings which were open to the public after Howard requested an open hearing.

Mrs. Wonnacott was the first witness to testify. She began by telling the Council that she had received a call at her home saying that there was a "disturbance" in Proctor and that she should go there immediately. She explained that when she got into the lower lounge area, she found a "large group" of people gathered and Howard showing his slides with commentary. Estimates from witnesses placed the size of the crowd from between 20 to 100 persons with the figure of 30 being the most prevalent. She asked Howard to move his slide show, and he "politely" refused. He did, however, stop his commentary. Mrs. Wonnacott's testimony dealt primarily with the charge of disrespect to herself, "T" Tall, and Dean Deletis.

"We are charged with the responsibility of making a judgement when a situation is potentially explosive, and doing something about it," Dean Wonnacott said, explaining that in refusing her orders to move the slide show, she felt Howard had acted disrespectfully to her and the other officials. However, she did testify that Howard was polite, a statement to which all other witnesses concurred.

Mrs. Wonnacott also testified that the harassment charge was brought about because "people who wanted to talk with the Navy recruiters couldn't do so with any sort of privacy or dignity. It was a very coercive situation". She described the environment as explosive and volatile.

Burchman's cross examination and subsequent testimony attempted to prove that it was not his slide show, but rather the confrontation between himself and the administration that caused the crowd to form and grow to the extent that Mrs. Wonnacott termed "hostile".

Howard claimed that it was only when he was having discussions with the three college officials that the crowd was large. Before and after the confrontation the crowd was decidedly smaller.

He also questioned how one could be both "disrespectful" and "polite" at the same time.

Mr. Tall was the third witness after Mrs. Wonnacott and Howard. Mr. Tall was asked by the Council if the Navy reserved the total space in the lower Proctor Lounge. He replied they didn't. He added that space reservation has been both formal and informal. If someone wished to sell tickets, they could do this with simply verbal permission. There have been instances in the past, Mr. Tall continued, where

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MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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DELITIS QUITS

Assistant Dean of Students Dale Delitis submitted his resignation to President of the College James Armstrong on Tuesday morning.

Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott declined to comment on the resignation on Tuesday night, saying that; "It's his perogative to make the announcement."

Delitis also refused to make a statement, saying; "this is a matter that concerns me personally."

Elaborating, Delitis said; "There is no issue here. It's a decision that I reached as a private person. There are rumors of friction between Delitis and certain members of the English department.

Delitis has been a Dean and part time lecturer in English for the past several years.

On Tuesday night Delitis confirmed that he expects to be teaching at Milton Academy next year. Milton is a private school in Milton, Mass.

Dean Wonnacott, speaking of Delitis' resignation said that; "all I can really say is that I'm very sorry."

Planned Parenthood Opens to Students

By MARY HARRINGTON

Planned Parenthood of Middlebury is now ready and able to serve college women whenever possible. Since the doctors in town have found the college caseload for initial birth control prescriptions to be overwhelming, they have more or less closed their doors to students coming for that purpose.

Planned Parenthood, however, has increased in size to three clinics each month (Tuesdays), and appointments can be made by calling their office at 388-6266, or by calling Mary Harrington at 388-9076, or by dropping a note in her (my) Box 923, including your name, phone number, and the expected date of your next period, and then I'll get in touch with you.

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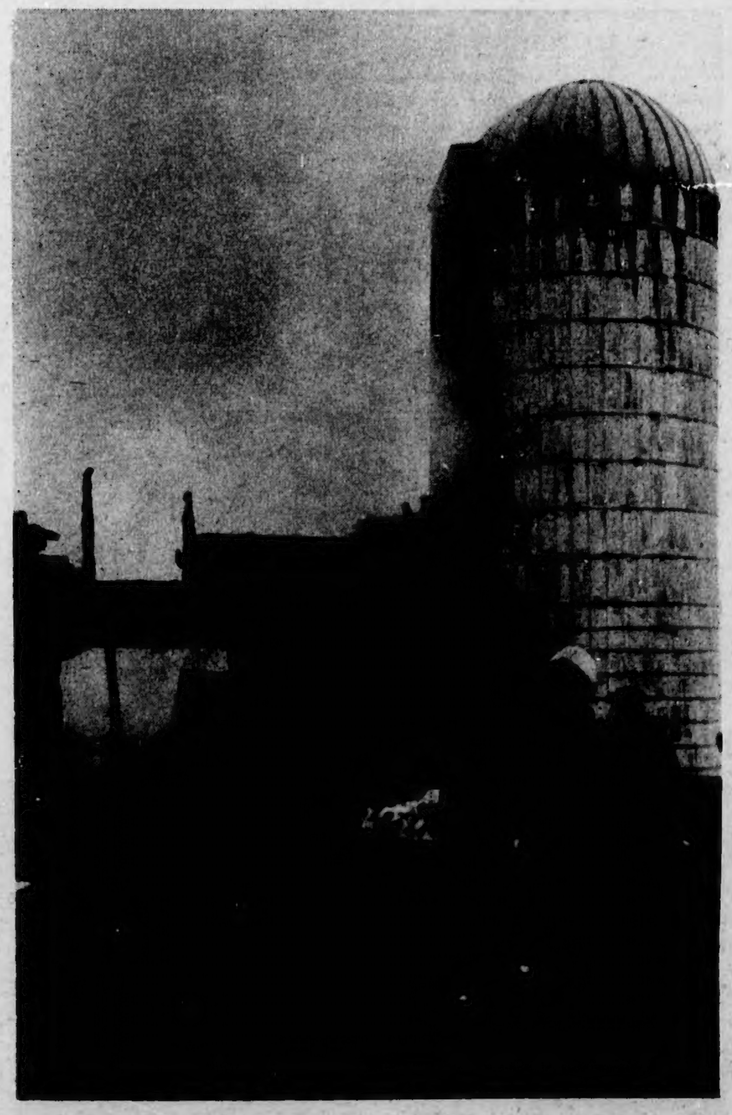


photo by Richard Hirsh

A fire early Saturday morning destroyed a barn belonging to Middlebury College. The fire started about four in the morning, and took nearly three hours to bring under control. The barn was part of the old Harris farm, and was used to store sports equipment and some machinery.

An official of the college estimated the damage as being between $80,000-100,000. The fire is presently under investigation by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, a routine procedure in fires as large as this.

THE LIBRARY...
On a Par With the 'Ivy'?

by KATHIE MEIZNER

In a 1970-71 study comparing the Middlebury College Library with 39 similar institutions with average enrollments in the 1000 to 2000 range, the Middlebury library is shown to be below average.

Results indicate that while the average total holdings, including government documents, of these colleges is 310,388, Middlebury College has only 233,568. Holdings per student at Middlebury are 140.1, compared to an average 189.8. The average expenditure for colleges in the survey as a percentage of the institutions total is 4.85%, while the figure for Middlebury is only 4.6% spent on the library. **(See statistics on this page.)**

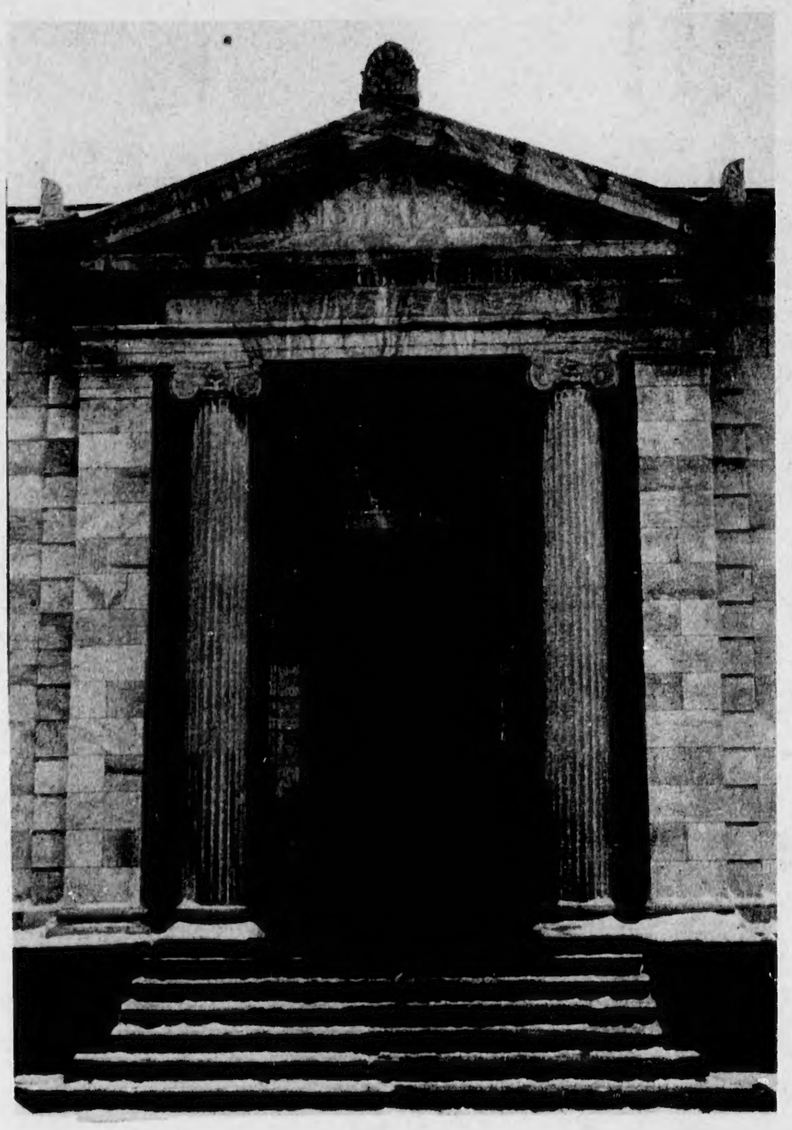
The survey was compiled by Mr. John McKenna, Librarian at Middlebury, and includes such colleges as Amherst, Bowdoin, Williams, Smith, and Swarthmore. Middlebury College has considered itself to be on a par with many of these institutions - according to the 1972 admissions catalogue, "If the search is for academic quality irrespective of size and social environment, Middlebury may be considered along with the major Ivy institutions or the great state universities."

The library, often agreed to be a primary academic source on any campus, does not appear to meet these standards of comparison. Many students take it for granted that major research on papers not only must be supplemented by other libraries of other colleges, but often the greater part of research cannot be done here.

Student Forum Subcommittee

The Student Forum has undertaken an investigation of all aspects and resources of this college. Ralph Wagner is chairman of the Student Forum Subcommittee on the Library. According to him, the main problems our library faces are money and space. The book collection has been increasing steadily, although not dramatically, in the past decade, from approximately 81,000 volumes in 1962 to 234,000 in 1971.

A new addition to the library will almost certainly have to be built sometime within the next few years, but it seems that no definite long range building plans have been approved. Also, the college may find it difficult to allocate sufficient funds to this project. The authorized book budget has also been rising during the last ten years, although, says Ralph Wagner, the budget has "merely been keeping up with inflation." This year, however, the proposed budget actually allots more money to the library, and the Faculty Council, which did not want to see the library budget cut, voted to approve it as written.



The facade of the Middlebury College Library.

"When you talk about money, it seems to point to two ways of raising library funds. One is to raise tuition, and the other is to re-allocate money from other areas," said Ralph. The Library Committee sent a questionnaire to faculty members on the subject, asking for opinions and suggestions. out of the 30% who replied, the majority favored a cut in the athletic budget as a way of apportioning more money to funding library improvements.

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Comparitive Library Statistics 1971/1972

names of schools	total enrollment September 1970	graduate enrollment September 1970	Collections July 1971 volumes held at end of year	documents and other if not included in preceding column	microfilms	other microtext	Volumes added 1970-1971: total	periodicals received	total staff	hours of student assistance
Amherst	1,218	0	449,321	0	2,476	6,259	13,594	1,650	34.5	8,500
Antioch	2,182	n.a.	190,254	0	2,871	19,833	11,541	1,214	12.5	11,045
Bates	1,105	0	140,806	13,910	2,627	5,567	8,920	959	13.06	7,224
Bowdoin	975	13	443,978	0	5,075	3,473	15,300	1,647	25	13,017
Bucknell	2,933	237	374,803	0	3,865	18,073	25,071	2,117	34.75	15,000
Carleton	1,397	0	212,946	55,010	7,932	73,176	9,533	1,382	16.8	11,469
Colby	1,534	0	270,985	27,838		11,051	14,145	1,033	14	25,600
Colgate	2,222	52	272,170	110,000	3,889	59,103	9,355	1,396	20.5	5,830
Connecticut	1,668	45	267,279	149,788	4,429	38,123	9,865	1,372	23.67	13,348
Davidson	1,000	0	172,893	29,531	7,466	35,034	10,500	1,531	13	12,276
Dickinson	1,616	—	202,633	2,887	3,563	2,332	7,557	2,445	21	10,423
Earlham	1,143	28	177,069	0	5,655	14,933	11,753	1,218	10.25	12,723
Franklin & Marshall	1,954	22	212,568	192,254	5,188	46,744	10,031	1,815	19	10,728
Hamilton	975	0	295,620	0	3,138	13,898	10,650	1,044	16	9,551
Haverford	709	—	298,259	0	3,633	63,109	12,119	1,531	26.6	9,000
Hollins	1,078	33	122,225	0	2,935	3,947	9,722	681	14	3,600
Kenyon	1,100	0	141,995	52,345	3,541	1,315	7,796	1,200	13.25	4,922
Knox	1,484	0	145,840	0	2,444	60,837	7,430	603	9	10,125
Lafayette	1,971	0	273,618	0	4,631	76	16,822	1,562	23	17,884
Lawrence	1,390	—	171,600	118,260	3,203	90,268	8,597	752	13.5	5,200
Macalester	2,061	—	197,558	10,314	2,372	1,094	11,095	1,243	17	19,770
Mills	852	87	158,536	—	4,425	121	4,378	466	10.3	3,809
Mount Holyoke	1,825	53	331,457	0	2,412	3,850	10,005	1,364	29.5	10,203
Occidental	1,869	101	247,908	38,970	3,985	22,510	10,146	1,538	21	19,120
Randolph-Macon	764	0	120,139	0	1,358	0	3,157	654	11.5	4,106
Reed	1,305	144	219,976	39,103	5,000	40,000	10,233	1,010	11	10,825
Smith	2,541	157	793,067	0	4,295	12,226	19,972	2,550	54.5	18,986
Swarthmore	1,163	5	347,808	51,797	7,430	128,730	18,649	1,687	33.2	16,386
Trinity	1,691	171	478,260	0	8,000	3,200	9,625	1,885	20.5	15,247
Tufts	5,266	557	448,111	144,595	6,744	127,564	22,384	3,806	62.6	27,461
Union	2,389	665	203,759	0	4,764	152,212	10,802	1,711	23	4,399
U. of the South	991	59	222,814	0	2,493	5,953	11,429	1,554	20.75	9,945
Vassar	1,759	9	416,338	23,716	7,106	21,320	11,364	2,301	40.65	12,904
Wabash	854	0	197,565	0	2,500	0	6,755	720	8	8,200
Washington & Lee	1,531	227	235,003	60,760	3,188	0	6,898	775	12	4,943
Wellesley	1,796	20	495,393	0	5,308	6,820	17,388	2,101	41	12,400
Wesleyan	1,765	306	657,217	0	6,450	69,610	27,752	2,700	59	15,917
Williams	1,347	25	359,411	18,700	6,181	48,380	13,112	2,009	22.75	7,557
Middlebury	1,667	10	233,568	0	8,281	10,006	10,756	1,230	19	26,112

ITT ...

'Litany of Lies' ?

Investigations into alleged "underhanded" dealings in an International Telephone and Telegraph anti-trust suit continued this week.

The investigations, in which a Middlebury trustee, Felix Rohatyn, has been involved, arose after syndicated columnist Jack Anderson published a memorandum allegedly written by I.T. & T's Washington lobbyist, Mrs. Dita Beard, linking the company's "noble committment" of some $400,000 to the Republican convention to a favorable settlement of the case.

Under the settlement, I. T. & T. won a major point by keeping the $1 billion Hartford Fire Insurance Company, plus a portion of the Grinnel Corporation, which manufactures plumbing supplies. It agreed to sell the Canteen Corporation, a food vending company, plus the fire equipment division of Grinnel, and made other concessions.

Tuesday, March 14

John Mitchell, former Attorney General, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that he had talked privately to I.T. & T. President, Harold S. Geneen, in 1970. The substance of the talks, he said, was about government anti-trust policy, but there was no reference to the three, then pending, cases against I.T. & T.

In testimony before the Committee, Mr. Mitchell denied that he had anything to do with either the handling or settlement of the anti-trust suits, ot the placement of the 1972 Republican National Convention in San Diego. Being a former partner in a law firm that once represented a company subsidiary, Mr. Mitchell said that he disqualified himself from any involvement in the I.T. & T. case, and that his discussion with Mr. Geneen was "an entirely theoretical discussion."

Mr. Mitchell mentioned that I.T. & T. director, Felix G. Rohatyn, had taken part in two meetings in Mr. Mitchell's office on April 29, the same day Mr. Rohatyn persuaded the staff in the anti-trust division, only two floors below, to settle the cases.

Supposedly, the two meetings were in connection with Texas billionaire, Ross Perot, and his plans to buy the DuPont brokerage firm.

Mr. Mitchell testified that Mr. Rohatyn was there as a representative of the Surveillance Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, and did not mention I.T. & T.

Wednesday, March 15

I.T. & T. president Harold S, Green said " there was absolutely no connection" between the settlement of three anti-trust cases against the company and the pledge of $200,000 for the Republican National Convention.

He did say, however, that shortly after columnist Jack Anderson published the Dita Beard memorandum, security officers of the company shredded documents in the Washington office of Mrs. Beard. According to Mr. Geneen, he did not know who ordered the files destroyed. He maintained that the destruction was not designed " to prevent review of our files by any legitimate agency."

His talk with Mr. Mitchell, he said, was designed to impress upon the Government that its anti-trust policy had gone astray and that it was associating "bigness" with anti-competitiveness. Mr. Geneen explained that he personally had pledged the convention money because he thought it would be a good way of promoting the opening of the San Diego Sheraton Hotel. The committee, he maintained, was only $100,000 in cash and another $100,000 if needed.

Thursday, March 16

Howard J. Aibel, general counsel for I.T. & T., testified that "many sacks of papers" from Dita Beard's files in Washington were destroyed after Jack Anderson had informed the company that he had the Dita Beard memo. The primary reason that the papers were destroyed, he said, was to prevent any "unwarranted embarrassment" to persons mentioned in them in case Mr. Anderson "misused and misconstrued" them in his column. They were also destroyed, Mr. Aibel maintained, because they were either unneeded or outdated.

Mr. Aibel denied that anybody knew of any document which was destroyed that could affect the I.T. & T. controversy. However, he also testified that some of the shredded documents did pertain to the San Diego convention and that others pertained to the anti-trust settlements.

The hearings were recessed until March 22, so that a subcommittee could take Mrs. Beard's bed-side testimony in Denver on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st of March. However, a coming vote on the women's rights constitutional amendment had forced this subcommittee to delay its trip.

Friday, March 17

In a startling development, Mrs. Beard called the memorandum a "hoax", a "forgery", and a "cruel fraud".

She said that she had sent a memorandum to her superior in I.T. & T., William R. Merriam, and that it did concern plans for the Republican convention. "However," she added, "it was not the memo Jack Anderson has put in evidence before the Senate. Mr. Anderson's memo is a forgery, and not mine."

Mr. Anderson called her disavowal "about the most bizarre and blatant and incredible lie in a whole litany of lies." He also questioned why she had waited so long to brand the memorandum as a forgery.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.) said that if Mrs. Beard was correct, "then I.T. & T. officials and the attorneys who have been in constant touch with Mrs. Beard all during the past three and one half weeks have done a disservice to the Congress, to the American people and especially to Mr. Kleindienst by withholding this material flatly contradicting sworn testimony before the committee."

Summary

No new developments are expected in the I.T. & T. controversy until the subcommittee questions Mrs. Beard in her Denver hospital room. The only surprising development last week was Mrs. Beard's disavowal of the purported memorandum and until she has been questioned no new hearings will be held.

Attention all Juniors...

Your graduation is not far away! The student forum is looking for 10 very interested juniors to search out a speaker for graduation 1973. Anyone interested should come to the student forum meeting Sunday, March 26th, at 7:00 p.m. in the Munroe Faculty Lounge, or contact Bruce Tofias, Box 959 / Bob Metzger, Box 669.

The Roving Reporter

$1,000,000 for fieldhouse?

By Pascal Cheng

What do Middlebury students want college funds to be spent on? More professors, more books for the library, wall-to-wall carpeting in the dorms, coca-cola machines in the dining halls? Obviously it's all a matter of taste. Whether you're a diligent book-worm, a devout hedonist, or down-to-earth jock it's each to hits own. Although the slim possibility exists that it might be a matter of priorities also.

So then where does a new field house fit in or does it? Here are a few opinions on the proposal for such a new building:

"I think it's a good idea."

"I think it stinks."

"I think it's awful."

"I couldn't care less."

"If we indeed get the twelve million dollars that President Armstrong is talking about, the one milion for a new fieldhouse would indeed be a reasonable expenditure."

"I really don't know much about it. I don't know what the priorities are."

"I think they should put the money into scholarships."

"I think it's great as opposed to other things, I suppose."

"I'd be interested in what they're going to put in it. Whether they're going to concentrate on intercollegiate athletics or what...I'm for deemphasization of intercollegiate athletics."

"I guess I'm against it. Use the money for getting more important things like teachers...Academics is more important than athletics."

"I'm not all sure about shelling out $1,000,000 for something like that... Put me down as mildly opposed."

"It's hard to say. They could use some better facilities. I'm graduating so it doesn't bother me."

"It'd be nice to have a new fieldhouse...for concerts. But a lot of other things need improvement. I think it's kind of audacious of them even...It seems that Middlebury is more concerned about outward appearances... It's kind of like the outside of the house is nice but the inside is a wreck."

"I'm only a part-time student so it's hard for me to say...I think it's kind of a spurious thing. They just want money for jocks."

"I don't see what's wrong with the old one...I would at least say they should raise the library to college standards which it isn't at the moment."

"I think that the old one is adequate.. I think they could spend the $1,000,000 on more useful things..I fear that the trustees want to make this school into a jock school and this would be a step towards ruing te college."

"I have mixed feelings about it. I think that the money should go to a large concert hall. I'm not a sports fan.. I think the money should be used for a more multi-purpose thing."

"What new fieldhouse!...If they need a new fieldhouse, they should build a new fieldhouse."

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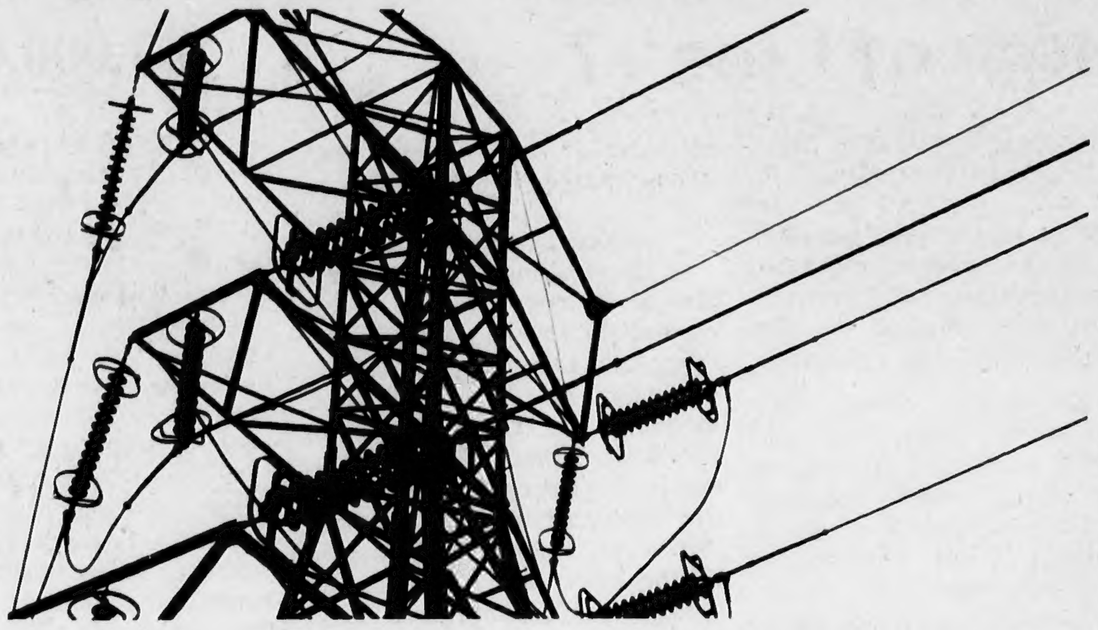
COLLEGE TOWN SHOP

Energy and Human Welfare

This is the final installment of a two part series. This article was originally written as a Winter Term Project undertaken by Andy Reding under the direction of professors Wolff, Malmstrom, and Saul.

By ANDY REDING



Technological Displacements

There are less obvious but more significant inefficiencies in the use of energy in our economy. Dr. Barry Commoner, Director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University, has revealed a major trend in energy use since the Second World War. (Barry Commoner, **The Closing Circle** (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1971) The energy consumed per unit of economic good has been rising sharply. The 530% increase in electric power in the quarter century since World War II is not so much the result of growth in per capita consumption as it is of the changes in productive technology.

The per capita consumption of the goods most essential to maintaining life has remained fairly steady since World War II. We eat about the same amount of food as we did then. (Ibid., p. 137.) The total number of calories consumed per person per day has actually declined from 3380 in 1946 to 3250 in 1968. We wear about the same amount of clothing as did then. (Ibid., p, 138.) In 1950 total use of fiber averaged 45 lbs. per capita. This figure rose by only 9% to 49 lbs. per capita in 1968. Production for the third essential need, shelter, has also remained steady. (Ibid., p. 138.) In 1946 there were 0.272 housing units per capita, in 1966 there were 0.295 housing units per capita. Clearly, the economic good obtained in these vital areas has not changed. Even so, the environmental impact of production in these areas has increased several-fold.

The explanations can be found in changes in the technologies by which the goods are produced. In the production of clothing, for instance, the past two decades have witnessed a shift to synthetics. (Ibid., p. 158-163.) Of the 44 lbs. of fiber per capita produced in 1950, wool and cotton accounted for 35 lbs., modified cellulose 9 lbs., and synthetics 1 lb. By 1968, synthetics made up 18 lbs. out of the total of 49 lbs. per capita, with wool and cotton contributing 22 lbs. and modified cellulose 9 lbs.

All of these textiles consist of structural units joined together into long chains by chemical bonds. In cotton the chains are of cellulose and the structural unit is glucose. In wool the chains are of keratin and the structural unit is protein.In both cases the chains are synthesized with energy obtained from the sun. There is no wasting of non-renewable resources. In both cases the reactions are carried out at low temperature by biological catalysts (enzymes) : there is no pollution. Finally, both keratin and cellulose readily decompose in the soil.

By contrast, synthetic textiles are derived from petroleum or natural gas. They constitute a waste of a non-renewable resource. Their synthesis requires temperatures in the range of 200-700 degrees F, for which non-renewable fuel must be combusted, with attending air pollution. The synthetics do not decompose: they are not a natural part of any of the ecological cycles that have taken millions of years to evolve, and therefore can't be assimilated into the ecosystem. The new technology wastes more non-renewable resources, uses more energy, and pollutes more per unit economic good, for no very significant benefits.

Turning to a different sector of the economy, transportation, we observe much the same pattern. Railroad freight is in the process of being displaced by trucks. (Ibid., p. 171.) The energy waste here is phenomenal. 624 BTU are required to transport a ton of freight one mile by rail. The comparable figure for truck haulage is 3460 BTU. The truck uses 6 times as much energy and generates 6 times as much pollution per unit hauled as the train. What of the capital costs?

The electric power required to make one mile of 4-lane highway is 3.6 times the quantity needed to make the equivalent amount of steel track. (Ibid., p. 171.) (Of course, the government, manipulated as it is by the highway lobby, absorbs the cost of highway production, but not the cost of rail construction.) Once again, what Commoner calls a "Technological displacement" has led to increased energy consumption and environomental impact per unit of economic good.

Returnables vs. Throwaways

A "technological displacement" that has been examined in detail is the replacement of returnable beverage containers by throwaway containers. Bruce M. Hannon, of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, has made an in-depth survey of the energy needed to operate throwaway container systems as opposed to reused and recycled container systems. (Bruce M. Hannon, **System Energy and Recycling: A Study of the Beverage Industry**, Dec. 29, 1971.) The The results for soft drink containers are astounding.

For one thing, the throwaways are on the average 30% more expensive than the returnables. (Ibid., p. 4.) Unfortunately this difference is not obvious to the consumer, who is invariably confused by the diversity of bottle and pack sizes. Nor is the deposit charge indicated on the returnables, making them appear to be more expensive. Returning to the returnables, though, would save consumers $1.4 million a year.

But the energy costs are greater. The amount of energy expended per gallon of delivered berage for a 16 oz. returnable system in Illinois (where a bottle averages 8 fills) is 19970 BTU; for a 16 oz. throwaway system it is 62035 BTU. (Ibid., p. 29.) So for Illinois, throwaways require 3.02 times as much energy. Nationally, with the average number of fills per bottle at 15, the throwaway system needs 4.42 times as much energy as the returnable system. (Ibid., p. 29.)

The 12 oz. bimetal can is similarly wasteful, requiring 2.91 times the energy needed for a returnable glass 12 oz. system. (Ibid., p. 30) The all-aluminum can is worse, requiring 33% more energy than the bimetal can. Hannon's analysis of milk and beer containers has produced similar results. In all cases the energy cost per unit of beverage has sky-rocketed.

Hannon has also investigated the container manufacturers' claim that recycling, and not reuse, is the way to reduce the environmental impact of containers. He has found that the best known processes for separating, sorting, and cleaning waste glass retrieve only 30% of the glass in the original waste.

The energy picture is even worse. The energy per gallon of beverage necessary to maintain a 30% recycle system is 1139 BTU for returnables and 5977 BTU for throwaways. (Ibid., p. 27.) The energy needed to make the same containers from raw materials is only 334 BTU per gallon for returnables and 1755 BTU per gallon for throwaways. (Ibid., p. 28.) So recycling takes more than three times as much energy as starting from scratch. It ought to be clear that recycling, while necessary to preserve resources and reduce waste, must not be **maximized**: it is not, as the container manufacturers claim, an alternative to reusing.

Shifting the Blame

Why are the container manufacturers pressing so hard for recycling as an alternative to reuse? Why have they banded together to form "Keep America Beautiful, Inc.?" ("Keep America Beautiful, Inc." consists of the Can Manufacturers Institute, the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, the U.S. Brewers Association, and the National Soft Drink Bottlers Association.) One obvious reason is the litter found on roadsides, and even mountaintops and lake bottoms all around the country. Litter is bad publicity. Therefore they have resorted to an advertising campaign that seeks to shift the blame onto the consumer. In a recent advertisement (through Keep America Beautiful, of course), they state: "Above all, let's stop shifting the blame. **People** start pollution. People can stop it." How? By "supporting better waste treatment plants" and "throwing litter in a basket", of course. The container manufacturers neglect to point out the real reason for their intransigence: that their whole business would practically be wiped out by conversion to returnables.

It was the very success of the returnable system that encouraged the can and bottle manufacturers to initiate the throwaway system. In 1950 the returnable bottle averaged 40 trips. (B. M. Hannon, op. cit., p. 4.) It occurred to the steel industry that here was a great market for their product. Cans cannot be returned, and so 40 of them would be needed to substitute for 1 returnable bottle. Here was an opportunity to establish a whole new industry.

A rush to profit ensued, with the aluminum people offering the bimetal can and the glass manufacturers offering the throwaway. As a result, even though the quantity of beverage rose only 160%

TECHNOLOGY FOR PEOPLE OR FOR PROFITS?

between 1958 and 1970, the number of containers needed to deliver that beverage increased by 420%. (Ibid., p. 6a.) The key word here as everywhere in our free-enterprise economy has been "profit", profit limited to a select small segment of the economy. The costs, social and environmental as well as economic, are absorbed by everyone else.

Macroscopic Perspective

Having pursued the microscopic perspective in examining beverage containers, it is worth looking at the problem of "technological displacement" from a broader point of view. One such macroscopic perspective is provided by Richard G. Stein, a New York City architect, who has studied the relationship between architecture and energy. (Richard G. Stein, **Architecture and Energy**, Dec. 29, 1971.) As he points out, the building construction industry accounts for 10% of the GNP, 7.5% of all electricity production, and 22% of all industrial electricity usage. So the construction of buildings, let alone the operation and maintenance, takes up a significant bloc of our economy and of energy use.

In the design of buildings we are again confronted with the substitution of energy and materials for human labor. It is more economical to produce structural materials in wasteful standardized shapes, and to compensate for insufficient design with excess materials, than to invest in human labor, whether it be for planning or for constructon. The result of this choice is dramatic.

Buildings must currently be planned to resist three times the maximum conceivable load. (Ibid., pp. 2-3.) Concrete has, in addition, a 300% safety factor, and steel an additional 50% safety factor. Structural engineers are confident that through greater planning, the use of structural materials could safely be cut in half.

The choice of structural materials also bears heavily on energy use. Aluminum manufacturing consumes several times as much energy in the form of electricity as does the making of steel. The aluminum needed to build the Sears Building in Chicago will require 2.1 million KWH of electricity. (Ibid., p. 3.) An equivalent stainless steel structure would require only .77 million KWH. Proper choice and proper design would conserve materials and reduce energy use.

Space Heating

A second substantial waste of energy in architecture results from the increasing use of electricity for space heating and cooling. Electric climate control accounts for most of the recent increase in the proportion of electricity allocated to residences. Residential demand made up 29% of the total in 1960, 30% in 1968, and 32.2% in 1970. In 1970 electric home heating generated 15% of the residential demand, which translates into 4% of all electricity consumed. Central Vermont Public Service Corporation experienced a 25.5% surge in all-electric residences between 1969 and 1970. (Central Vermont Public Corporation, **Annual Report 1970**, second cover.)

Electrical climate control has also been increasing precipitously in the non-residential sector. 23% of all new non-residential buildings in 1969 were electrically heated. (R. G. Stein, op. cit., p. 7.) Worse yet, the Edison Electric Institute reports that the area heated electrically in office buildings increased 3000% between Jan. 1966 and Jan. 1969. (James MacKensie, **Regional Patterns and Trends in the Generation and Consumption of Electricity in the U.S.**, January, 1972.) The comparable figure for colleges and universities was 1230%, for libraries was 1100%, and for non-food stores was 1260%. Why are these figures so serious?

Because electric resistance heating is terrible inefficient. Electricity is generated at efficiencies varying from 25% for gas turbines to 32% for atomic power plants to 40% for fossil fuel plants. So although electric resistance heating approaches 100% efficiency, the overall process is in the range of 25-40% efficient. (This is neglecting losses incurred in transmission and distribution.) A good home furnace, by contrast, converts fuel to heat at 75% efficiency. (Claude M. Summer, "The Conversion of Energy," **Scientific American**, Sept. 1971, p. 149.) Electric space heating therefore requires considerable more non-renewable fuel, and generates a far greater environmental impact, per unit of heat delivered.

But builders, always motivated by profits, are attracted to electric space heating by its low capital costs. No extra space is needed, no storage tank, no chimney, no boiler, no furnace. The tenants pay the economic burden in increased operating costs, and society bears the environmental cost.

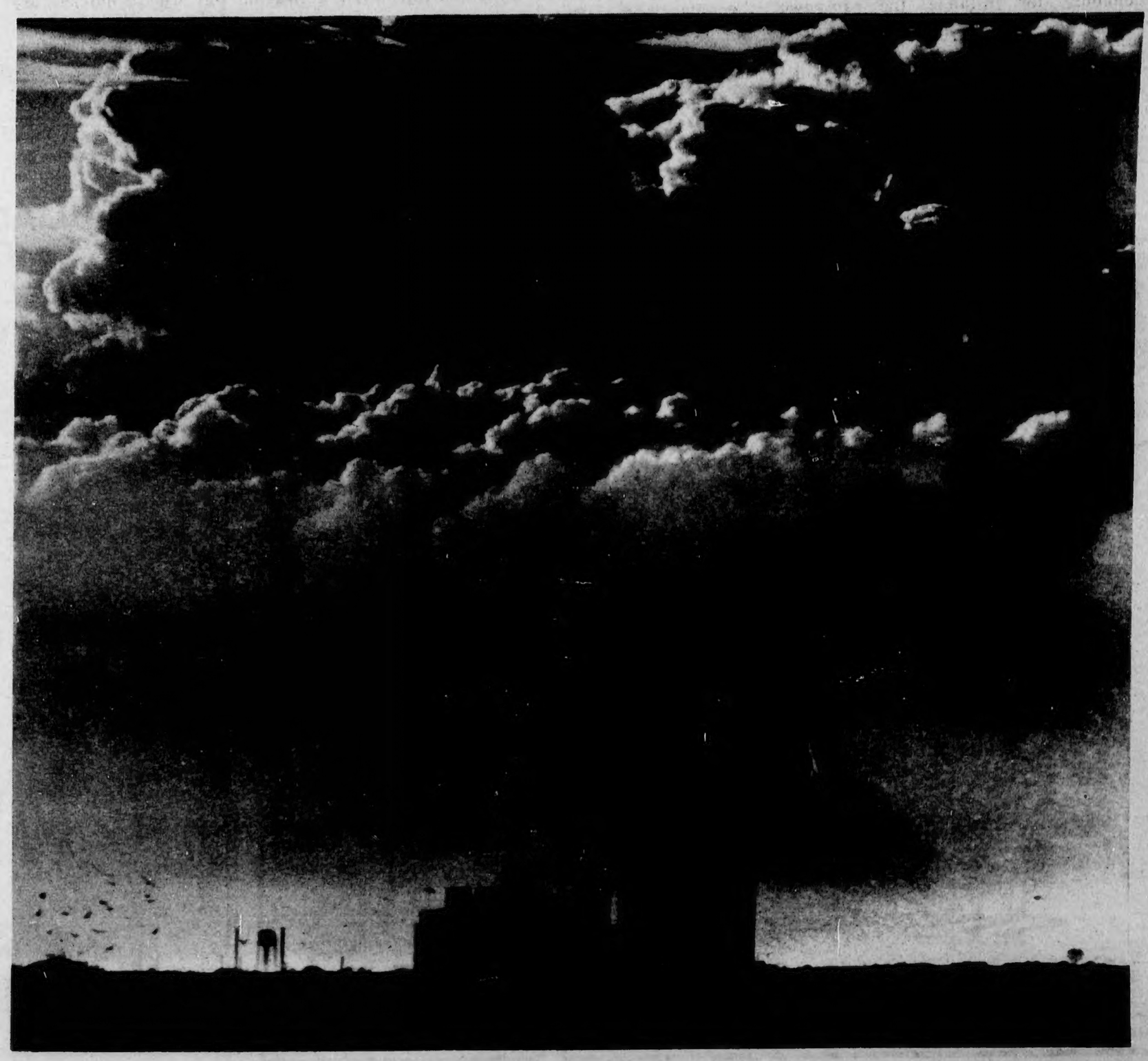
Lighting and Health

Another major waste of energy in architecture can be found in the design of lighting. Lighting accounts for 24% of all electricity consumption and 6% of all energy use in the U.S. (Ibid., p. 153.) This large share of energy reserved for lighting is particularly surprising in view of recent improvements in lighting technology. Modern incandescent lamps are slightly less than 5% efficient. (Ibid., p. 153.) Even so they produce about 5 times as much light as their counterparts did in 1900. The more recent arrival and perfection of flouresecnt lamps has further improved efficiency. A modern flourescent lamp converts electricity to light at about 20% efficiency (Ibid., p. 153). It delivers more than four times as many lumens per watt as modern incandescents.

The potential economies in electric energy from this improvement in efficiency have not been realized. One of the culprits in this instance can be found in the use of lighting fixtures. The light from a fluorescent bulb is inherently diffused by the large surface area of the bulb. Nevertheless the fixture manufacturers insist on adding anything from louvers to translucent plastic covers to suspended indirect systems. Depending on the design, output of light is reduced 24-75%. (R. G. Stein, op. cit., p. 5.)

Another culprit has been the steady rise in lighting levels. The Illuminating Engineering Society, also anxious to create a market for its own products, has

continued on page 10



vita-man

There is a natural substance which may give you more energy, more vitamins, and more endurance. What is it? It is wheat germ oil, the oil of the kernel of wheat.

Dr. T. K. Cureton, head of the University of Illinois Physical Fitness Laboratory, reports amazing results in increasing physical capacity and endurance with wheat germ oil, taken daily in conjunction with exercise. Men following this regimen (exercise and 1 teaspoon wheat germ oil daily) increased their physical capacity and endurance by 51%, while those in the control group doing only the exercise increased their capacities by only 19.4%. The subjects were a group of middle aged, sedentary professors who were unaccustomed to much physical exercise.

Hard Exercise

Cureton said that "Wheat germ oil is a valuable dietary supplement to men doing hard exercise, and it has possible application to competitive sports. It provides something that enables men to bear hard stress and continue to do hard labor without deterioration." Wheat germ oil was tested in search of something that would give men extra drive and energy. Previously tested and deemed ineffective were alcohol, benzedrene, caffiene, cocaine, digitalis, gelatin, fruit juices, and hormones. Wheat germ oil was called "consistently effective."

This substance has been related to helping other things as well. The Montreal Neurological Institute obtained positive results in a 10 year study on the effects of wheat germ oil on certain types of muscular distrophy.

Dr. Morris Ant reports in "Industrial Medicine" that an ointment made of 55% wheat germ oil, along with oral supplementation of the oil gave good results in treating industrial injuries and muscle diseases.

The Munich Medical Weekly reports good results in treating psoriasis and other skin ailments with wheat germ oil.

It has also helped threatened abortions and miscarriages, and reproductive disorders.

Track Stars

The director of athletics at Cortland State College reported that Cortland track stars showed improved endurance after taking wheat germ oil.

All this points to a simple, nutritional food found to help most everything.

Wheat germ oil may be purchased in oil form, or in its original state, that is, in wheat germ. This is another clear reason why Middlebury should provide wheat germ at breakfast, along with the present useless cereals.

No excuse Bread

dried yeast, 1 cake or 1 tablespoon
honey, 3 tablespoons
sea salt, 1 tablespoon
nutritional yeast, 1/2 cup
good wholewheat flour, 10 1/2 cups (app.)

Soften the yeast in 1/3 cup milk. Add honey. Allow the mixture to rise and bubble for 10 minutes. Add remaining ingredients. Mix well with large spoon. The dough will seem thin for bread dough. Spoon the mixture into 3 oiled bread pans (not aluminum), filling them about half full. Set in warm place. Cover to let rise until the dough has almost reached the top of the pan. Bake at 375 degrees for about 45 minutes.

Lost: One gold necklace with plain gold heart (not a locket). Heart has small dent in middle caused by curious friend with sharp teeth. Not very valuable, except sentimentally and all that. Lost about a month ago. Small reward. Please contact: Susan Hong, box C-1140/2569, 257 Milliken West. Thanks.

Burchman hearing cont'd...

continued from page 1

groups have used space without reserving it. He added that his procedure in these cases would be to request the group in the future, to reserve space in advance.

In Burchman's cross examination, Mr. Tall was asked, "What is your standard for deciding when an unreserved space is being used by people in an unauthorized fashion".

"If I think they are conflicting with something or contrary to college policy", Mr. Tall replied,"then I will ask them to move or leave."

Burchman then stated that after the Navy came, a student, Gregory Dennis, was given permission to reserve space directly next to the Marine recruiters who were scheduled to come in February. "It was therefore", Howard claimed, "not considered in your office's opinion a conflict at that point. Then why was this case of unreserved space considered a conflict?" Mr. Tall responded that it was a matter of judgement whether Burchman's presentation was a conflict, and at that time, "I felt it was a conflict".

Later in the proceedings, Professor John Freidin, who was a witness to the incident, testified that it looked to him as if the administrators were at least partially responsible for the anxiety of the crowd. He testified that it was not the confrontation between Howard and the Navy that was the cause of this "anxiousness". Mr. Freidin also stated that if anyone had been disrespectful it was Mr. Tall, whose behavior he described as "provocative".

The Judicial Council hears testimony in the Howard Burchman case.

The next witness was student Jerry Thomas, who was one of the students who complained to Mrs. Wonnacott about Burchman's slides. He said that he had wanted to talk to the recruiters but found the situation unpleasant and didn't do so. He did say, however, that if he had wanted to talk to them badly enough that he could have and stated that other students, in particular two women, had no trouble talking with the recruiters. He also accused Burchman of making provocatve and derogatory statements about the Navy, including calling pilots "flyboys".

In cross examination, Jerry stated that people could speak with the recruiters, but not "communicate" with them.

Other witnesses testified that they had been able to speak with the recruiters. Student Larry Thomas was asked by Burchman to explain what had happened two years ago when Larry had protested recruiters in roughly the same manner as Burchman. Thomas responded that he hadn't bothered to get pemission for the space and that he had suffered no penalty for not doing so.

In his closing speech, Burchman countered the charges made against him on the basis of the testimony given by the day's witnesses. He also stated that he thought that the college "is supposed to be a community of ideas. I felt it was necessary to give the other side of the story."

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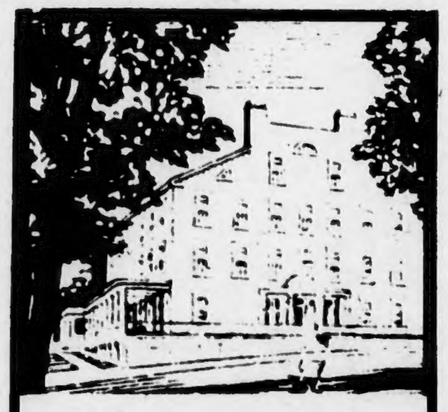

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Rep. McLaughry to Speak on GOP

Representative John McLaughry of District 26 (R-Lyndonville) will speak in Proctor Lounge on March 28 at 8. His talk is sponsored by the Vermont Republican Assembly. Rep. McLaughry has been a fellow of the Institute of Politics at Harvard and served as a staff member for Gov. George Romney, Senator Charles Percy, and Mayor John Lindsay.

Rep. McLaughry will be speaking on "The State of the Republican Party." He has some very strong opinions on Nixon, Agnew, and Mitchell, most based on firsthand experience.

Refreshments will be served following Rep. McLaughry's talk.

There will be a chess tournament at Norwich College sometime in mid-April. Three 2-man teams will be sent from the college. If interested, contact Henry Duran, Box 927, Hepburn 202.

THE ALIBI

Tim Finnegan thanks you for giving him a fine wake.

free champagne on birthdays

NOW!!! Make Your Car Eat Shit! NEW!!!

By KATHY CONANT

Air pollution caused by transportation systems is one of the major environmental dangers facing America today. An environmentally conscious person basically has three alternatives to being part of the pollution problem.

First, he can either not use transportation systems or use them as little as possible. Translated, that means that you don't go anywhere except under your own power unless there is great and pressing need. Most people are not willing to make such a sacrifice.

Mass transit offers a reasonable alternative in many cases. Travelling in collective groups cuts down the amount of pollution per passenger mile noticeably. Many people, however, go to places where busses and trains simply don't run. The only alternative to not going at all is to go in a car.

Heavy

Cars are the "heavies" in the current environmental situation. They gobble up great oceans of gasoline, and spew out clouds of poisoned air. They create a demand for roads to the point where America in the foreseeable future may be paved from sea to shining sea.

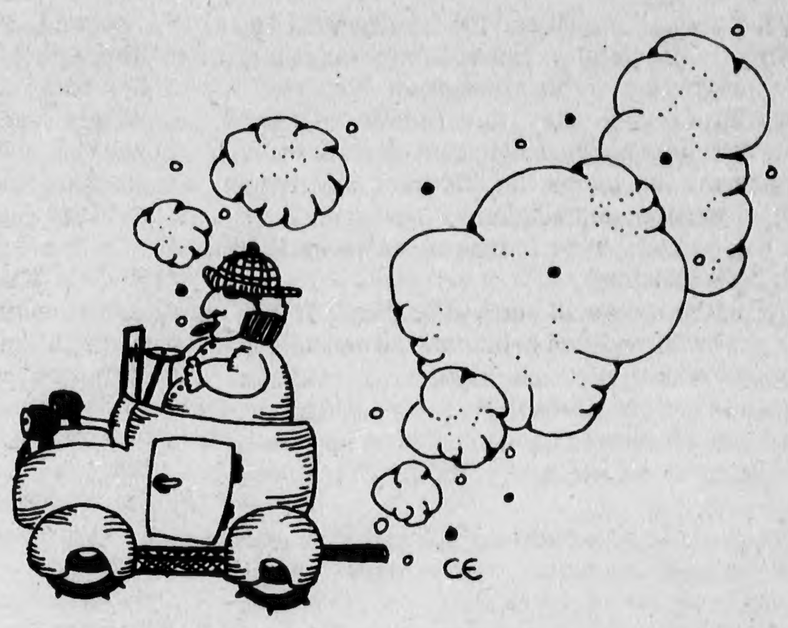
Some cars, however, aren't as bad as others. The small European cars use less gas, put out less smog, cause less crowding, run into things with less force, use less steel, rubber, and other natural resources, and don't hurt eyes quite so much to look at.

Late model cars that have emission control equipment don't pollute as much as older ones. Cars that are well maintained don't create quite so much of a mess, either.

There is another way to make a car run cleaner, cheaper, and better. You can make it run on chickenshit.

Chickenshit

Chickenshit makes methane by anaerobic digestion. Methane is a combustable gas that will run a car fine. In addition, methane is a single-carbon molecule, as opposed to the seven or eight carbon molecules that make up regular gasoline. Because of this there are far fewer hydrocarbons to pollute the air after the methane has been exploded.



First you need some chickens, pigs, or almost any other animals. Humans will work okay too. Then you need manure. If you have a chicken or pig you are guarenteed manure. If you don't, manure goes pretty cheap in a rural state like Vermont.

Then get an old hot water tank that will withstand 100 pounds of pressure and install an internal thermometer. Load the tank with chicken manure, or any other kind you'd like. About 25% of your material should be inorganic matter such as straw or wood. Start a small flame to bring the contents to about 80 degrees F. Let this charming concoction ferment for about three or four weeks. While you're waiting, add a separate fuel tank to your car and attach it to the carburetor via a demand regulator - the same sort of valve used on scuba tanks. Now return to your hot water tank and tap the gas that will have been produced inside. If you had filled your fermenting tank with 100 pounds of manure, after three or four weeks you would have the equivalent in methane of twenty gallons of gasoline.

Fertilizer

The stuff left in your fermenting tank is perfect for fertilizing your cornfield. Using methane, your engine will last longer, your spark plugs will stay clean, your engine will run smoother, your car will start better in cold weather, your oil will lubricate better as there won't be any gas to dilute it, and the exhaust will be mostly water vapor and odorless. Your car should handle exactly the same as it does with gasoline. Manure is free and plentiful as opposed to forty cents a gallon for gasoline.

It has been estmated that if all the houses in Vermont used gas for stoves, refrigerators, lights, and heating, 80% of the houses could be fueled with the methane produced from the cow dung in this state alone.

This process was established by an Englishman, Alan Bate, who owns a chicken farm. He found that a temperature of 80 degrees F. and a mixture of pig and chicken manure produces the most methane in the shortest time. It's a natural process; decomposition of organic material produces methane. The methane production begins slowly, gradually builds to a high point, and then slacks off again. The idea is to have several generating tanks filled with manure at staggered intervals so that you always have one tank producing at peak level.

You can also use your separate tank plus demand regulator system for propane. Propane is a petroleum bi-product, it can be bought commercially and is much cheaper than gas. It also burns completely, producng few harmful exhaust emissions.

Propane/methane

Mr. Tom Lyons, a resident of Brandon, now has his car running on propane and is working on converting it to methane. He hopes to have the conversion completed by this summer and is planning on leaving the car with the Environmental Center in Ripton if you're interested in taking a look at it. The car will be capable of running on propane, methane, or regular gasoline. If Mr. Lyons runs out of one fuel, he can just switch over to another with a dashboard switch.

50% of air pollution

It has been estimated that motor vehicles account for nearly half of the nation's air pollution. Harmful emissions fall into four categories: hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and particulates. Hydrocarbons are parts of the fuel not burned in the normal combustion cycle. They are emitted from the fuel tank and carburetor. Oxides of nitrogen are a product of almost all forms of combustion and are released through the exhaust system. Carbon monoxide is also released from the exhaust system and is toxic in high concentration. Paticulates are emissions of non-gaseous material, including lead compounds. The average American carries around in his body about 200 milligrams of lead. This figure is dangerously close to the toxic level. Needless to say, something must be done about car emissions.

Cost of conversion

The cost of converting your car to methane or propane is anywhere from $100 to $500 depending on how much of it you can do yourself. The only known problem with the methane car is that people refuse to take it seriously. Many vehicles have already been successfully converted to propane. Methane is just as feasable. Don't knock the "chicken shit" car until you've tried it.

Actually, propane is the practical fuel for most cars. To power a car on methane you must have access to chicken manure, and the time to process it. In addition, the fuel cannot be used for long trips because you have to make it; you can't buy it at a local methane station.

Propane, on the other hand, is available all over the country because it is used to heat houses and stoves. There is no reason why the impoverished ecology freak couldn't run his car on short trips around the commune on free methane, take longer trips on cheap, clean propane, and use the hated leaded gasoline only in dire emergencies.

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EDITORIAL

The recent discussion in the Educational Council and the faculty meetings concerning the writing program at Middlebury raises some important questions about our education, and suggests a viable alternative.

A mistake that the Educational Council may have made in their deliberations on writing and writing requirements was to consider the entire matter too narrowly. The use of terms illustrates this. If the Council had spoken of communication instead of writing, and academic coercion instead of requirements, they may have come much closer to making decisions that would have benefited education at Middlebury.

Writing, after all, is just one of many modes of communication. It is a highly effective one, and has the power of tradition behind it. To consider it to the exclusion of all other forms of communication, however, is taking a very narrow view. Particularly when one considers that most people in this country don't read any more than they absolutely have to, such an approach smacks of academic elitism. Elitism would not make Middlebury a very viable institution.

The alternative to a writing course would be a multi-disciplinary course in modes of communication. Writing, speech, drama, mime, dance, radio, television, film and many other media could be investigated. The purpose of such a course would be to give a student practice and instruction in many forms of communication, and to allow him to consider the nature of communication. From that course he would have a solid practical and philosophical base from which to decide what form of communication best fits the idea or fact that he wishes to relate to a particular audience.

That this might cause trouble for the traditional patterns of education that are prevalent at Middlebury we will not deny. Neither do we regret it. Perhaps a professor will find it harder to assign a letter grade to an interpretive reading of poetry than to an analytical paper. That is a comment on the value of letter grades, not the value of alternative forms of communication. Perhaps a professor who knows little of audio-visual communication would be forced to learn in order to evaluate a student's assignment. That would be a valuable contribution to the range of the faculty here.

Such a course would be a startling departure for Middlebury. Such a departure would make education here far more valuable to both students and faculty.

The second part of the Educational Council's deliberations was on the propriety and usefulness of requirements. It would be hard to call them real deliberations. Discussion centered on the usefulness, not the propriety of requirements. Propriety is the more important issue.

If students must be forced to take courses that are crucial to their education, they must not want that education very badly. If they have to be led like children through a liberal arts education, they are not likely to do much with that education once they are through.

A further problem with requirements is that they tend to sap a student of his initiative. If he feels that he is being forced to take the really important courses, he is less likely to work in his other courses, and more likely to take part in the apathy that is so overpowering at Middlebury.

There is an alternative to requirements that would both improve the quality of writing and the academic atmosphere at Middlebury. That alternative could be described as persuasion, encouragement, and communication between faculty and students.

A faculty member who maintains high academic standards and a close rapport with students ought to be able without much trouble to persuade a student that a course that would broaden his range of communication is in his best interest. The primary result would be the same as it would if the student were forced to take the course. The final effect would be drastically different.

In the first place, the student would be in the course either as a result of his own decision or the counseling of a professor. Counseling implies trust, and trust implies communication. These things are regrettably absent in many faculty/student relationships at Middlebury. In any case, a student is far more likely to put in substantial effort, and get good results from a course if he is taking a course of his own free will, not as the result of some impersonal rule.

Communication is lacking at Middlebury. To teach people how to communicate, and then to do it takes a great deal of time. Many faculty members simply do not have that time because of the course loads placed on them. Until faculty members have more time to spend with individual students, the atmosphere is not likely to change drastically. The argument of the administration is that there is simply not enough money to relieve the course load on our professors. That is not true. There is not enough money with the administration's present priority judgements on resources.

When our library is a disgrace, and our professors must teach hundreds of students in overcrowded lectures while plans go ahead for a field house and a bloated athletic budget, one must wonder if those priorities should not be scrutinized by the community.

S.O.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

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Upcoming Theater

by JOHN MARTINUZZI

Two plays will be presented this weekend. **The Roar of the Greasepaint, The Smell of the Crowd** runs Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (24th-26th) in Wright Theater, and a revival of last year's **The Catonsville Nine** dramatization will play Friday night only in Mead Chapel.

Roar of the Greasepaint

Greasepaint is this year's full scale student production. Set, lighting, costumes, everything has been done by students with advisory assistance. This musical, by Anthony Newley and Leslie Bricusse, is an allegorical story of man's search for success. It was a Broadway success itself, running there for several seasons.

Jan Crean, the director, was assistant director for Erie Volkert's **Cherry Orchard** and has mounted this production to satisfy the need she feels for musical comedy here at Middlebury. She hopes to simply counter- balance the ponderous and weighty tone that dominates this year's productions. Another of her aims is to encourage wider student participation in the semi "closed shop" of dramatics here. A musical comedy affords opportunities to students who might hesitate to become involved in a production seminar.

Greasepaint promises to be most entertaining and this type of independent undertaking deserves the greatest encouragement. March 24-6 , 8:00 PM in Wright Theater. Admission $1.00.

The Cattonsville Nine

If Middlebury students are truly seeking a balance of theatrical genres, this weekend is payday. On Friday night we can see a revival of **The Cattonsville Nine**, a dramatic reading which was first done here las
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'Hamlet' Once Again ...Again

To the Editor:

We wish to disagree with Diane Godfrey's review of **Hamlet** in the March 9th issue of **The Campus**. She singles out Andy Bloch (as Hamlet) and Melanie Jackson (as Ophelia) as the two notable exceptions among otherwise lackluster performances. We felt, on the contrary, that it was Jim Honeyman (as Claudius) who was the notable exception, whereas Hamlet and Ophelia were disappointing in their mere adequacy. In fact, we found our sympathies much more strongly drawn to Honeyman's Claudius than Bloch's Hamlet, to the point that we considered Hamlet the usurper and Claudius the rightful king, an impression inconsistent with the structure of the play. In addition, Ophelia's constant nervous movement was tiresome and detracted from an otherwise credible performance.

Finally, Diane failed to mention an aspect of the production which we found particularly disturbing: the poor blocking, especially evident in the continual upstaging which both diffused and defused the focus of all too many of the scenes.

We could, however, like to second Diane's praise for Peter Driscoll's refreshing performance as the gravedigger and her remarks concerning dress and other aspects of the production.

Christine Piotrowska
Jaqueline Van Zanten

Screw RAPE

To the Editor,

I feel that I have to respond to Todd Howard's letter in last week's **Campus** concerning REAP. To begin with, Mr. Howard's letter revealed complete ignorance of the nature of the organization. REAP has a Chairman, but only in name. (Every campus organization is required to submit a list of officers). If Mr. Howard would attend a REAP meeting or a REAP study group he would see that the organization is somewhat anarchistic in this respect——relatively egalitarian if you will.

REAP has no membership lists because its meetings and activities are open to anyone who is interested. These things are important to understand because although most of the people Mr. Howard would classify as "REAPers" were interested in Howard Burchman's case, the organization had no part in it. Howard acted on his own and not as an "officer" of REAP. Although I disagree with Mr. Howard's interpretation of Burchman's confrontation with the Navy, the realities of the situation dictate that he settle his differences with Burchman himself. As a group, REAP's activities consist almost exclusively of lectures, films, and study groups.

However, the more important aspect of Mr. Howard's letter concerns his general comments on REAP. I'm afraid I don't understand what the "1968 Berkeley Blurb" refers to (I suppose I lack Mr. Howard's political sophistication), but I would like to hazard a guess. If by stating that REAP (or by extension politicized people in general) is "four years behind the times" Mr. Howard means that they haven't kept pace with the trend towards inactivity, I would question his conception of progress.

I scarcely feel that a regression into the cynical apathy that the "P.S." of Mr. Howard's letter would fit a sensitive person's definition of "keeping up with the times." But maybe he feels that the need for resistance has passed. If for example he feels that Vietnamization makes anti-war activity and education obsolete, he is unaware of the air war (and after all the publicity it has received, this is inexcusable), he is probably

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To The Editor

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missions office

bers simply do not have that time because of the course loads placed on them. Until faculty members have more time to spend with individual students, the atmosphere is not likely to change drastically. The argument of the administration is that there is simply not enough money to relieve the course load on our professors. That is not true. There is not enough money with the administration's present priority judgements on resources.

When our library is a disgrace, and our professors must teach hundreds of students in overcrowded lectures while plans go ahead for a field house and a bloated athletic budget, one must wonder if those priorities should not be scrutinized by the community.

S.O.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middle- bury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

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movement was tiresome and detracted from an otherwise credible performance.

Finally, Diane failed to mention an aspect of the production which we found particularly disturbing: the poor blocking, especially evident in the continual upstaging which both diffused and defused the focus of all too many of the scenes.

We could, however, like to second Diane's praise for Peter Driscoll's refreshing performance as the gravedigger and her remarks concerning dress and other aspects of the production.

Christine Piotrowska
Jaqueline Van Zanten

Screw RAPE

To the Editor,

I feel that I have to respond to Todd Howard's letter in last week's Campus concerning REAP. To begin with, Mr.

exclusively of lectures, films, and study groups.

However, the more important aspect of Mr. Howard's letter concerns his general comments on REAP. I'm afraid I don't understand what the "1968 Berkeley Blurb" refers to (I suppose I lack Mr. Howard's political sophistication), but I would like to hazard a guess. If by stating that REAP (or by extension politicized people in general) is "four years behind the times" Mr. Howard means that they haven't kept pace with the trend towards inactivity, I would question his conception of progress.

I scarcely feel that a regression into the cynical apathy that the "P.S." of Mr. Howard's letter would fit a sensitive person's definition of "keeping up with the times." But maybe he feels that the need for resistance has passed. If for example he feels that Vietnamization makes anti-war activity and education obsolete, he is unaware of the air war (and after all the publicity it has received, this is inexcusable), he is probably

Trashbarrels

To The Editor:

In the March 17 Edition of the Campus, an article was printed which evoked many memories, mostly bad ones. I am referring to the article entitled, "Admissions: The Getting-in Game Revisited". Last year, the game was trying to impress the admissions office. Since I've won the game and am no longer under the pressure that every high school senior is under, I'd like to comment on the admissions process as Mr. Neuberger explained it, as well as on some of his comments.

Of first interest are the reasons Mr. Neuberger gives for people being attracted to Middlebury. He cites skiing, the rural location, appearance of the campus, and friendliness of the students. It is interesting that one of the most selective schools in the country does not attract students for any academic reasons. If this a reflection of the attitude of the admissions office or of the education Mid-

alone encourage, recruiting at an institution in which students come supposedly to learn, of their own free will. Recruiting means actively encouraging. If intercollegiate, competitive athletics are necessary, our teams should be formed entirely from the general student body. If Middlebury is a school of higher "education", its reputation need not rest on its ski team (or hockey, basket-ball, or football teams, the "showcase sports" as Mr. Neuberger calls them).

I also object to the sex ratio which Mr. Neuberger feels must be kept. Once again, I ask, is this an institution of higher education? If so, why is the school more concerned about the gender of the body rather than the quality of the mind? When asked to explain the 60-40 ratio, Mr. Neuberger replied by asking (a female reporter) "Would you come here if there were more women than men?" He probably meant that as a rhetorical question, Miss Hallett expected to answer "no" (had the interviewer been male, I'm

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ports are all the things which people elsewhere will accept in payment.

Two things follow: the more people there are in Vermont, the more has to be imported, and the more is imported the more has to be exported. Every item needed in Vermont has to be payed for by some equivalent item that can be sold elsewhere.

The next question then is ; What do the people of Vermont sell elsewhere to pay for the needed imports? First, Vermont sells machinery of various kinds. Strictly speaking, Vermonters sell mainly their labor, building the machinery from materials, parts and with the tools and facilities largely provided from elsewhere. Second, Vermonters sell dairy products. Vermont land and labor cooperate with feed, equipment, and machinery again largely bought elsewhere to produce the milk and cheese.

Perishable Product

Third, Vermont sells "scenic beauty." Scenic beauty is a "product" which can only be sold on the spot to people who

more of one means less of the other two.

Plants and their Appendages

Industrial plants with the residential developments, the roads and the auxiliary facilities which grow up alongside them swallow up land and take it from agriculture; every Vermonter will be able to cite an illustration. Equally, industrial plants and their appendages, swallow up scenic beauty. Both processes are irreversable and final: the more jobs are provided by one "export" industry, the fewer jobs will be available in the other two activities with which Vermonters can buy sustenance elsewhere.

Do not be confused by internal Vermont transactions. The lawyer who earns a lot of money from fellow Vermonters for his services spends most of it on things bought from elsewhere. The client who pays the lawyer earned most of his income by selling his services to an exporter—be the exporter Simmons's

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Energy and Human Welfare

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more than tripled its suggested lighting levels in the space of 20 years. (Ibid., p. 4.) As a result, lighting levels in New York libraries rose from 20 foot candles in 1952 to 40 in 1957 to 50 in 1959 and recently to 70 foot candles in 1971. The IES's justification for these changes comes from a study that "concluded that efficiency in performing visual tasks is in direct proportion to the foot candle level of diffuse undifferentiated light achieved in the space." (Ibid., p. 4.) "In fact," he says (Ibid., pp. 4-5), "physiologically our eyes adapt well to the contrast of 1500 foot candles of the sun on the snow and 20 foot candles in the shadows of a pine tree's branches . . . On the other hand a non-contrasting environment, carried to its ultimate pure form of a white shadowless environment, in laboratory tests has resulted in a short time in aberrations, hallucinations, and extreme mental discomfort." Stein also cites tests which indicate that levels of lighting between 3 and 10 foot candles are sufficient for reading, and that no more than 25 foot candles are necessary for fine discrimination. (Ibid., p. 5.)

Stein concludes that light levels in existing buildings could immediately be reduced by a minimum of 15%, and that light levels in new buildings could be reduced by a minimum of 25%, all in conformance with physiological criteria. The important consideration here is that lowered consumption of electricity or would actually improve our visual health. Once again, for the benefit of narrow economic interests, we have been prodded into accepting not only inefficient, but also excessive use of lighting.

Conclusion

All of the alternative technologies and patterns of energy use described have been thoroughly investigated. The impact of applying thought and action toward conserving energy and resources while maintaining or improving the quality of life is bound to be substantial. Barry Commoner has projected energy savings resulting from the alternatives described herein as well as from countless others, and has come to the inescapable conclusion that we could reduce our electricity consumption by at least 34%. (Barry Commoner, Power Consumption and Human Welfare, Dec. 28, 1971, Table II.)

Where there is any question as to the exact extent of the changes possible, further research and development funds will be needed. Unfortunately such funds have not been, and do not seem to be, forthcoming. The federal government has invested most of its funds in developing new ways of producing power: they are treating the symptoms, not the underlying malady.

The utilities have been even more delinquent. Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, for instance, spent about $25000 (1970 figure) on advertising, but only $2300 in 1967 on research and development. (Federal Power Commission, **Statistics of Privately Owned Electric Utilities in the U.S.**, 1969, p. 662.) The emphasis on advertising is, as in the case of the container manufacturers, diagnostic of the prevailing attitude among utilities, and corporations in general.

They are fully aware of the fact that research and development, especially when it is oriented toward the public good, can trim down profits. It can also actually eliminate the more scavenging, as opposed to productive, segments of the economy. The corporations would far rather deceive through advertising than expose through research and development.

Growth and Profits

To better understand the utilities' blind devotion to open-ended growth, we return to Dr. Daly (H. E. Daly, op. cit., pp. 2-3.), who suggests that "For the regulated electric utilities growth and profitability are closely related. The regulated 'fair rate of return on capital' has been interpreted by the courts to involve three criteria. The rate of return must (1) be commensurate with returns on investments having commensurate risks, (2) be sufficient to insure the financial integrity of the enterprise, (3) be able to maintain its credit and attract capital. The relevant criterion is the last. In order to attract capital to finance the rapid expansion of capacity the rate of turn must be higher than in other investments of equal risk. The need for rapid growth, if established to the satisfaction of regulatory agencies, must lead to a higher allowable rate of return. Higher rates have already been granted in some cases and many petitions are pending. Furthermore, even if the regulated rate of return is held constant the utilities have abundant incentive to expand productive capacity in order to increase the base to which the regulated rate is applied, and thus increase total profits. If the rate of return must be raised to attract capital, so much the better. But in order to expand and to raise the rate, the regulatory commission must be convinced of the need for expansion. To convince the commissions the utilities must be able to point to a 'shortage.' To get a shortage, demand must increase. To increase demand it necessary to advertise and give lower rates for large quantities. Perhaps this explains the curious fact that the electric utilities, a public monopoly, spend eight dollars on advertising for every one dollar spend on R and D. Another incentive to growth beyond the optimum is that a large part of the cost of increased electric power is the social cost of environmental deterioration, which is paid by society in general, rather than by the parties directly responsible for the cost."

In conclusion, we cannot expect the utilities and other corporations to solve the energy crisis in a way commensurate with the good of all. Nor can we expect politicians to take the initiative, since they cannot afford to offend the large corporations and conglomerates that control our economy. So it is up to the public to become aware of the pitfalls of our free-enterprise economy, since it is their welfare that lies in the balance.

REVIEW: *'The Brahms I Love'*

By DOUG ROOKS

Record Review: The Brahms I Love - Artur Rubinstein: Four Ballades, op. 10; Two Rhapsodies, op. 79; Intermezzo in B-Flat Minor, op. 117, no. 2; Capriccio in B Minor, op. 76, no. 2; Intermezzo in E Minor, op. 116, no. 5; Intermezzo in E-Flat Minor, op. 118, no. 6; Victor LSC-3186.

Fortunately, there seems to be no "retirement age" in music. Many performers have contunued active careers well into their eighties; a few that come immediately to mind are Toscanini, Walter, Stokowski, and Casals. To this group can be added the name of Artur Rubinstein, who at the age of eighty-five is still giving us extraordinary performances.

This is Rubinstein's first recording of solo piano music by Brahms in several years; as such it is especially welcome. The music seems to have a unique effect on him, and he on it.

The four ballades which comprise opus ten were written when Brahms was twenty-one. Brahm's early works are puzzling. His fusion of the classical and romantic traditions was still incomplete, and he was still developing a personal style. As might be expected, these works are not as popular as Brahm's later piano music. Nevertheless, they are interesting compositions, and all are well played.

The opus 79 rhapsodies are popular concert pieces. Perhaps the most "heroic" music Brahms ever wrote, they generally receive rather flashy performances. By contrast, Rubinstein's playing seems curiously subdued. But I found that I found his approach better. The mellow and, yes, autumnal (the favorite adjective of Brahms' critics) quality he portrayed seemed to me closer to the spirit of the music. The beauty of his playing was enough to sweep away any doubts that I had.

High Point

For me, the high point of the album were the last Intermezzos, written just a few years before Brahm's death. They seemed perfect expressions of Brahm's personality, lyrical and reflective, filled with the gentle sorrow that suffused the composer's autumn years. They are matched at every turn by the reading Rubinstein gives. As he observes in the jacket notes, they are intensly personal and thus not really concert hall material. They are best listened to in solitude, where nothing stands between the music and the listener.

Technically, Mr. Rubinstein has few peers. But more important than that is the marvellous smoothness and warmth with which he plays. It is this that make him such a great performer of Brahms. One hopes that he will record others of the late piano works, for he gives them a dimension no one else does.

..A MESS OF POTTAGE?

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Precision, Van Raalte, the College which sells education to out-of-staters or what have you.

Internal transactions do not affect in any way the need to buy real sustenance from elsewhere and pay for it with sales elsewhere.

Have Your Cake...

So there we have it: the ancient insight that you cannot eat your cake and have it too. The more Vermonters insist on their right to a job of their choosing in Vermont—and who is to deny them this "right," the more jobs will have to be provided by export industries; the more capital from elsewhere has to be invested in Vermont to open up working places, and ultimately and inevitable, the fewer jobs there will be in agriculture and the recreation industry. It is as simple and inexorable as that: no one can have his cake and eat it too!

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...pottage

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resorts are capable of providing quite a comfotable living. Vermont can, if it goes at it with a will, sell off the assets that it has in common with Austria and Switzerland: "the beckoning country." It can turn itself into a second rate New Jersey.

Or it can say: let us try to limit the need for exports by limiting the need from imports to the level Vermont can supply without "selling its birthright for a mess of pottage." No one in his right mind would pretend that the choice is either pleasant or easy. Putting it in the context of imports and exports might, at least, make the choice clearer.

Appendix

Not all "export" industries, of course, are equally destructive of land and scenic beauty. As they need land themselves and for the residences of their workers (it seems that industry does not necessarily go where the people are that need the jobs, but that the people most certainly go and look for housing, schools, stores and so on, where the jobs are.)

The removal of land from other uses is inevitable. With intelligent planning and rigorous design control a vast amount of economic activity can go on without doing much harm to the countryside.

There is, after all, no law that says that every roadside restaurant, every automobile dealer and every service station is compelled to be an eyesore. The art of containing a hive of activity in a clean and pleasing exterior, while not widely practiced, is not completely unknown. Witness any farm!

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The testimony, redundant and often confused as it was, is perhaps better-understood in terms of the charges it dealt with than as a consecutive series of more and less objective statements. Indeed, as the afternoon wore on, any drama or tension that the hearing held progressively shifted its focus from what was being said to the personality saying

Theater...

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Mr. Berenbaum has revived the Nine mainly to emphasize the parallel between the Catonsville Trial and the current Harrisburg Trial. Phillip Berrigan, the central figure of the Catonsville trial, is now being tried again, for conspiracy, and faces a possible sixty year jail term.

The Nine deals with the story of the nine defendants at Catonsville, but its larger concerns address the method in which the law functions in this country and the concerns of the Catholic left. Dr. Berrigan himself has often expressed incredulity at the church's abstention from the Vietnam controversy that has raged so violently everywhere else. This play, although of high dramatic quality, is not theater for theater's sake, but rather overt political theater.

Mr. and Mrs. Berenbaum hope to focus peoples' attention on these particular problems, and ultimately to raise some enthusiasm for the upcoming Harrisburg Pilgrimage over Easter weekend - a demonstration to be held in sympathy with Berrigan's hope of keeping Vietnam on the forefront of political issues. The Catonsville Nine was presented last week in Rutland and will be here Friday night in Mead Chapel.

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GREASY SPOON...

it. Everyone I've talked to who was there has his favorite quote. It's easy to be snide, somewhat harder to see why. Let's consider the charges.

1) "Harrassment". Since this word is not defined in the Handbook for the very good reason that it does not appear there, it became defined through usage as an assertion that Howard's actions somehow interfered with various individuals' right of "free access" to the Navy recruiters by making it, in Dean Wonnacott's words, "very difficult for people ... with any dignity ... to talk to the Navy recruiters." This definition still wasn't very clear, but it at least managed to address itself to the issues at hand.

I should at this point outline the physical situation in the lounge as it was described. Blocking the lounge from the hall were the two tables, Howard's and the Navy's, each with a projector aimed at one of the walls of the lounge. The Navy showed a film and Howard showed slides, neither projection interfering with or obscuring the other.

For a while, Howard delivered an intermittent "low key commentary" on "occasional" slides. The slides were about the Vietnam War. Only once did he speak directly to the recruiters, and that was to say "bullshit" to an assertion they had made concerning the Navy's role in that war. Asked several times by "T" Tall and various Deans to leave, Howard eventually compromised with a request to move down the hall by moving about five feet further away from the Navy table than he had been.

It was at this point that he ceased commenting on the slides. His relations with the administrators were invariably described as "polite". The Navy complained of Howard neither to him nor to the Deans nor to anyone else who testified, and in fact rejected a suggestion to avoid the confrontation by moving their table elsewhere. However, there was a crowd.

Its size estimated at anywhere from twenty to one hundred persons, the crowd was variously described as "hostile", "explosive", and "everybody jockying for position to hear the Deans and Burchman". It seems to have grown drastically in size during the confrontation between Howard and the Deans, and to have just as drastically dwindled once that confrontation was over. Physical access to the recruiting table was not impeded. Jerry Thomas testified that "there were a lot of comments that were degrading to the Navy people," such as "flyboy", creating an atmosphere in which he found it impossible to have a "normal conversation" with the recruiters.

These comments were later shown to have originated with the crowd and not with Howard, who disclaimed responsibility for the crowd's actions on the grounds that he did not encourage them, had not foreseen them, and was not by any means the sole reason for their presence. Furthermore, other witnesses claimed to have had no trouble in talking to the Navy. It should be pointed out, though, that these other witnesses were not interested in the Navy as a career whereas Jerry was.

2) "Improper and Unauthorized Use of College Space". The prosecution's case here was rather simple. The Navy had reserved the lounge and Howard hadn't. There was some discussion as to whether the lounge is or is not a public place. Howard contended that the Navy had invited a confrontation of some sort by using a public area, and that there was precedent for his actions.

People had set up tables next to previously scheduled recruiting tables in the lounge before without being brought before the Judicial Council. It was said that the significant variable here was the crowd. Howard replied that he was on trial, not the crowd.

Steve Early in his testimony cited the recent decision to confine future recruiting to the Alumni Placement Building as the administration's tacit admission that Proctor Lounge is a public place and recruiting there an invitation to dialogue.

3) "Disrespect for College Officials". "He was definitely disobedient. It seemed to me that he was in no fashion disrespectful," testified John Friedin. Howard had been asked by the Deans three of four times to close up shop, and had "politely" refused each time. It was this disobedience that constituted Howard's "disrespect", disrespect not for the Deans as people but for their role as college officials. Naturally, discussion centered on whether a student is bound to obey a Deanly order even if he deems that order "capricious".

Invoking a sort of Divine Right of Deans theory, whereby the Dean bears the delegated power of the President, the Deans said "yes he must obey". Order must be kept and it is up to the authorities to keep it. This argument falters, however, when we realise that there is nothing other than their own judgment to help the Deans decide when to excercise their authority. T. Tall put it rather well. "That's what we're trying to decide today, whether the judgement was accurate." If it is not sure whether a crime was committed, it seems rather silly to put someone on trial for it.

"It was at that point that I said ... 'Oh, Howard!' with a sense of 'Why is this happening, Why does it have to come to this?' "

There are several reasons. When there is no rule of law, when authority is arbitrary and inconsistent in its actions, confrontation is inevitable if only because the grounds for it are unpredictable. What is permissible one day is impermissable the next. Someone is brought to trial for someone else's actions, even though it is totally unclear whether he had anything at all to do with those actions. People become identified with their official roles, then suddenly discard them and take on two or three new ones in succession. The Judiciary operates on custom and principle, with no fixed guidelines to help.

Dale Deletis said that "a college operates out of a sense of cooperation". Sometimes, when the issues become at all large, cooperation just doesn't quite seem to work. No longer does everyone share the same cozy frame of reference, in fact they never did. It is nice to pretend we're all one big family, that everybody here believes in the academic ethos of sweet reason and clear light, that we're all impartial, objective, and utterly reasonable at all times.

When that illusion is belied by such things as the Burchman hearing, it makes for good spectator sport. But I'd hate to be one of the poor people so ludicrously involved.

Quite a bit was made throughout the hearing of the concept of "face". The charge of "disrespect", the definition of "harassment" as entailing the loss of "dignity" of those harassed, the "jeering", "hostile" crowd being the factor that made Howard's unauthorised use of college space "improper", all lead us to ask the question, is it society's duty to preserve decorum? As Steve Early said, "Don't you Deans have anything better to do?"

Are people to be protected from authority, or is authority to be protected from people? Is the inflicting of indignity, with or without malice aforethought, a punishable offence? Short of libel, I don't think so.

At one point in the hearing Howard cited the Supreme Court decision "Cox vs. Louisiana", in which it is stated that free speech is protected mainly because its excercise almost unavoidably entails anger and discomfort. Are we to retreat from discourse simply because it may inspire in some of us fear, in other loathing? Communication necessarily involves emotion. Anything else is small-talk. We don't need a college for that.

Lacrosse, Anyone?

By JOHN LOHERTY

"Hey, man, what is that thing?"

How many times have I heard that question while plodding toward the fieldhouse with lacrosse stick in hand?

This time it's a bunch of skiers here for the junior Nordics who just sort of stare, giggle, and gape at "that stick thing". I get the impression that they are not overly familiar with the game.

"Actually," I reply, hard sell style, "it's a new multi-purpose wonder instrument. It can be utilized for fishing, basket-weaving practice, and - if you stretch the leather cording here - it can become a stringed instrument that can be played in a variety of ways. For instance, a G chord would——"

"Ah, he's bullin' ya," says one sharpie in the group. He's got me dead to rights. Assuming an air of knowing importance, "The prep school outside a' town, you know the one without a football team, I seen 'em playing that game——it's called lasauce."

Yeah, that's right, chief, lasauce.

Just think, if it were not for the professional teams in the country, such backwoods ignorance would continue to afflict the noble sport.

Well, if your acquaintance with lasauce——er, lacrosse, is only of the trivia game show variety, don't feel alone. While beginning to catch on at the high school level, common knowledge of it goes something like, "Lacrosse? Oh yeah, that's sorta like street hockey where you can carry the ball, right?" I mean, even half the players here at Middlebury were blissfully ignorant of the madness before their entrance to this blessed institution.

The overabundance of social events notwithstanding, you may someday find yourslef a spectator at one of these semi-sane skirmishes. Now, what do you say fella, when that cute blond you're with asks innocently, "Gee, what does that player do?" "Er - um - he sorta' - well..." Embarrassed silence. You best read on.

Lacrosse is played with sticks from three to six feet in length depending on the position played, that have a triangular-shaped taut net apparatus at one end. Ostensibly, they're for the purpose of passing and catching the 3" diameter hard rubber ball, because you can't use your hands, ya see. On defense, though, they're convenient for jabbing, tripping, and occassional bloodletting, not all of which are necessarily legal. To guard those Herculean-type bodies, the players wear arm pads, hockey gloves, lightweight shoulder pads, and helmets with face masks.

The field is soccer size, with six foot high and wide nets at either end, situated 15 feet from the end lines. They are surrounded by a circular crease (9 feet in radius) into which no opposing player may venturé intentionally.

The ten players are divided in a manner somewhat similar to soccer; three attack, three defense, three mid-fielders, and a goalie.

Here's where it becomes complicated, so pay heed. The "middies" are the only ones who have full range of the field. The defensemen and attack players are limited at all times to their respective halves of the field, and at certain times to their assigned "goal areas". These areas restrict the defense, and the opposition's attack men, to an area cut off by a stripe 20 yards in front of the goal. They can advance to the center line only when a mid-fielder gains possession, or the loose ball goes into the other goal area.

It's a 60 minute game, four 15 minute periods, with penalty situations, face-offs, and checking similar to hockey.

The referees, are, of course, bums.

Still confused? Well, just remember, all that running dodging, stick-handling, and hitting have only one object - to put the ball in the opposing team's net. If she is still not sufficiently impressed, you can discourse on the truly American nature of the sport——the Indians invented it. Or perhaps demonstrate "cradling" - that peculiar swinging motion the players make in trying to keep the ball in the stick.

If that doesn't work, well, there's always (ho-hum) baseball.

Walter Dunn - Ice Man of Panther Land

By TIM KATZMAN

At the conclusion of each hockey season, the members of the team pool their thoughts and votes and decide upon that person, who in their estimation, has contributed the most to that season past. This year, it went to the trainer, a deserving Dick Waterman. I should think that Mr. Walter Dunn possibly deserved some consideration for the 71-72 campaign this being his 14th and perhaps, last year of service to the college.

Walter Dunn has been, officially, artificial Ice Rink Manager"; unofficially, Head Ice Man of Panther Land. In his years at the rink he has seen them all — Latreille, Ox Wilson, the Fryebergers, Brian Iggulden. And provided that one has the time, Walter will at great length, describe wild length-of-the-rink rushes by Latreille, vicious brawls involving the Ox, and the like. Provided that one has the time ...

There seems to be somewhat of a legend envelopping Walter. Perhaps I can help clear some of the mystery away.

To the amazement of many, Walter Dunn is more than "that old guy, clad in brown ski parka, vigourously pushing a shovel along the boards." He is, in fact, a whole lot more.

Mr. Dunn is an incredibly articulate, well-educated man. Upon his graduation from Muskingum College in New Concord, Ohio, he attended and received his degree in law at Michigan University. He remained in East Lansing for a brief term, serving as an instructor in law.

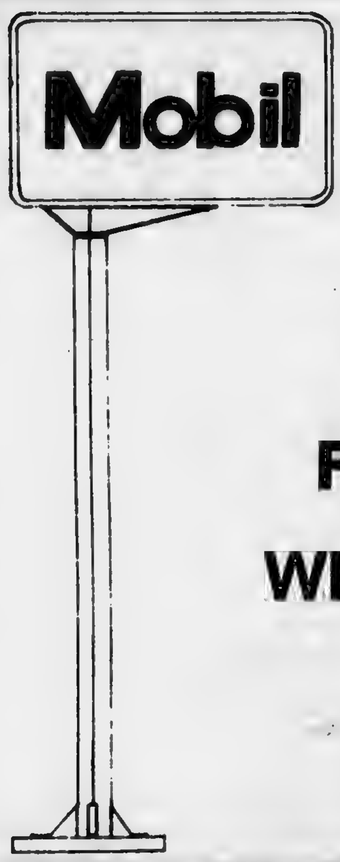
Venturing into the business world, he initially worked for a law firm in Toledo, Ohio. It was not long however, before he felt the lure of the big city. So packing up, he trucked into New York City. There for a number of years, he was employed by The Banker's Trust.

Perhaps the novelty of the city eventually wore off; possibly it was due to the nonsensical pace of the city that prompted the Dunn's move to Vermont. At any rate, twenty years ago this April, Walter and his family headed for the rurality and relaxation of Cornwall.

In addition to the time that Walter put in at the ice rink, he maintained a lucrative cider mill outside of Middlebury. (The bulk of his employees at the cider mill were college kids). A couple of years back however, he sold the mill but continued his work at the ice rink.

I had the opportunity to work on the infamous "ice crew" this past season with Walter. I think I echo the feelings of my fellow ice crewers (Silvio Calabi, Jordan Engle, Ken May, Marty DeSchepper and Stevie Anderson), when I say that working with Walt was at the least, uproarious good times. The members of the ice crew are acutely aware of the hundreds of hours of smiling, gracious service put in by Walt. I was hopeful that the hockey team would realize this, too. Walter Dunn took great pride in his work. Furthermore, there is not the smallest doubt in my mind that hockey has always been Walter's primary love and concern.

When I questioned Walter as to whether he would be back next year, he answered with a characteristic twist of philosophy and probity. "I cannot say for certain," said he. "The decision is in the laps of the gods." Good ol' Walter.



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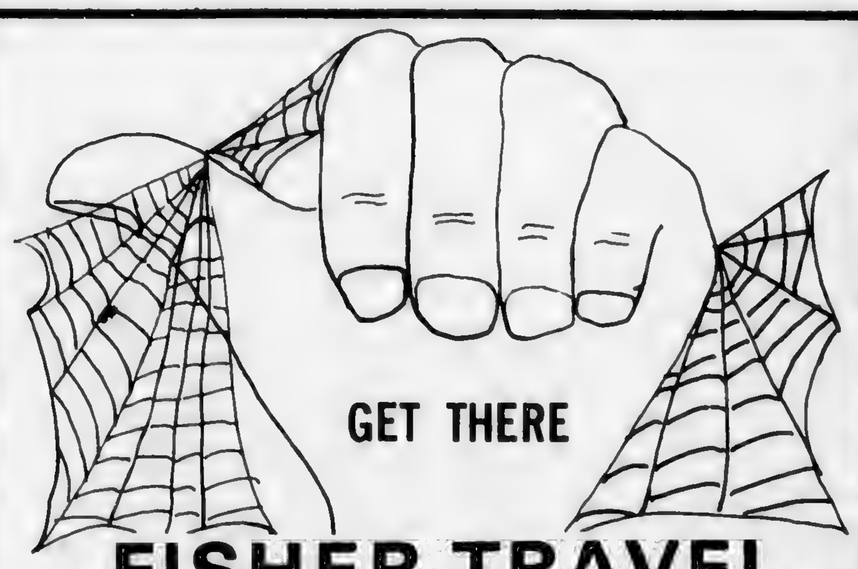

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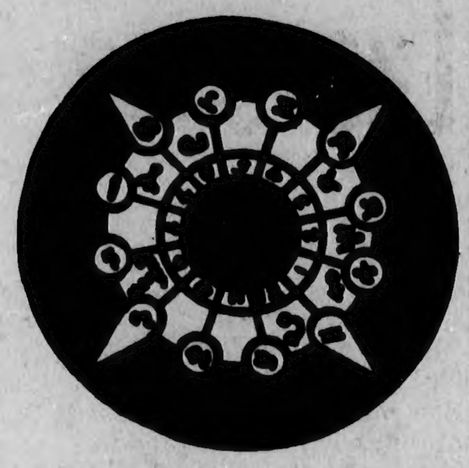

By RON DUQUETTE

Sagittarius, the Archer, the ninth sign of the Zodiac, the Sage, the Counselor. Two words characterize a Sagittarian: friendliness, and bluntness. If any of you know a Sagittarian, observe him or her closely: you'll see a person who positively glows with good humor. The difference between Sagittarius and Geminian humor is the former likes to laugh (his timing for jokes is terrible), while the latter likes to make others laugh (his mimicry and sharp wit being a great help). Further, unless with a Moon that would indicate a "loner" (Capricorn, Virgo, Scorpio, Aquarius) this person will rarely enjoy his own company — he just likes to be with people, that's all.

An Archer is notorious for his plain-spoken answers and comments on situations around him. People of more sensitive natures should be forewarned that he will not think before he speaks. If he's made to realize that he's hurt someone by a comment of his, he'll apologize profusely — and in explaining away his gaff, make matters worse. This is the "foot-in-mouth" tendency so many of us have noticed. A warning to Aries, Leo, Taurus or Scorpio: Keep a good hold on your tempers, as what the Sagi does tends to throw you four signs in raging, shrieking furies. What makes it all worse is that an Archer will tend to laugh it all off.

These people are usually quite intellectually active, and in fact are quite suited to do work of the mind. On the other hand, they love sports and games of all sorts. Even if they're forced to be observers (which they'll not like) they'll put all their energies into rooting for whichever team they happen to like. Two more peculiarly Sagittarian traits: one is a definite coolness towards relations and familial ties (which often is expressed in a wanderlust of some sort); and two is an inability not to crusade for something. They're most often the ones to take out the soapbox and to orate on whatever they believe in — and they have one-goal minds which operate on several tacks. Go ahead and try to figure out how it's done, you other sun-signs; only the Twins and the Archer know what that means.

Sagittarian lady — independence-plus, and quite likely to demand equality on a par as high as she can get. She's likely to be involved in Women's Lib, and to be an outspoken champion of the cause. She may seem on the surface to be fluffy (all Sagis tend to sag around the middle) but don't expect this girl to bend over backwards just because you say to. You have to prove yourself to her, no matter what. She only expects that you'll expect the same of her —— it's only fair.

She'll be as honest with you as she expects you are to her. Lie to her — she won't cry, she'll get furious instead. She's not the paragon of housekeeping — but she's a great companion. One notably feminine Sagittarian thing — she absolutely adores kids.

A Sagittarian male is likely to be marked by ambition of a jovial sort, good humor, friendliness, a general inability to lie and make it stick, bluntness of speech and mannerism, and great physical and mental activity. He'll be quite a philosopher, and his ability to detach himself from the present situation often leads others to ask advice of him.

A boss born under the sign of the Archer will be nothing if not incessantly active. He rarely likes an atmosphere of tension, and prefers relaxed activity rather than tense inactivity. He's incapable of holding a business grudge, but very capable of getting angry at a competitor (which often works to his disadvantage). He'll speak plainly and will want his employees to do likewise. While he's quite capable of seeing through hypocrisy and lies, there are some times that he ignores all evidence and advice to come to a decision — that'll work out, which is really an annoying habit, and tends to disturb logical subordinates somewhat. He also lacks what is known as "understanding" — of human foibles mostly.

Sagittarian employees are not your 9-to-5 routine characters. Hardly. Rather, they prefer work that will give them one of two or both opportunities: First, possibility of travel, and lots of it, and of meeting people; and/or second, time to philosophize, and read lots of books, and walk, and play sports, etc., etc. They love music, and may always be whistling, usually anything from Bach to Bacharach to Switched on Bach to P.D.Q. Bach. Furthermore, it, like Gemini, he gets bored, he'll drop you, or whatever's boring him. It would be wise to place these people in positions where they answer only to themselves and you — otherwise they'll chafe under supervision.

DATES: November 23 December 21
RULER: Jupiter
SYMBOL: Centaur Archer
COLOR: Light Blue
METAL: Tin
JEWEL: Turquoise
DESIGNATION: Mutable Fire
FAMOUS SAGITTARIANS: Jane Fonda, Sir Winston Churchill, Margaret Mead, Pope John XXIII, Wm. F. Buckley, Jr., John Milton, Maria Callas, Franco, Beethoven, Noel Coward, Frank Sinatra, Robert Goulet, James Thurber, John Lindsay, Julie Harris, Mark Twain, Toulouse-Lautrec.

NEXT WEEK: Capricorn, the Sea-Goat.

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'Top Hat' to be Presented

This Sunday, March 26, the American Movie Club will present "Top Hat," the 1935 musical starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Co-starring Helen Broderick and Edward Everett Horton. "Top Hat" is possibly the best of the nine Astaire-Rogers collaborations; Peter Cowie, in Seventy Years of Cinema, has even called it "the classic musical of the thirties." With the songs of Irving Berlin and the dancing and singing of Rogers and Astaire, "Top Hat" is one of the finest examples of the Hollywood musical. The movie will be shown in Dana Auditorium on Sunday, March 26, at 2 and 11 p.m. Admission will be fifty cents, and popcorn will be sold at the afternoon showing.

ANYONE INTERESTED IN TAKING PICTURES FOR THE CAMPUS, PLEASE CONTACT MICHAEL METZ, BOX 935/3385.

E. Q. NEWS

bike shelters in dorms

By TOM PLUMB

On March 14, Dean Wonnacott, Chief Spencer, Mr. Cummins (Supervisor of Custodial Personel), Mr. Ross (Business Manager), Tom Plumb, and Jay Hulme met to discuss bike shelters.

Centralized, constructed bike shelters were decided against for two reasons. Bike shelters near the buildings would be aesthetically unpleasing and bike shelters on the lower parking lots would be havens for bike thieves.

Therefore storage areas in the dorms were considered. The following places were decided on: the Hepburn Old Band Room (after kitchen equipment is cleared out) will be used for bikes of those living in Hepburn and Stewart. Forest East Dining Room will provide storage space for bikes from Forest, Gifford, and Battell. Bikes from Allen and the Chat will be stored in Allen. Bikes will replace military intelligence after they move out in Painter and this room will be used for Painter, Starr, and Voter. The long lounges in Hadley and Milliken will have their rugs covered with plastic (since no students use these lounges to any great extent presently) and the bikes from all the new dorms and Pearsons will go there. The smaller dorms such as Weybridge, Henckels, and Hillcrest and the frats will depend on porches. Racks will be placed in these spaces.

Unfortunately this will cost money, and it was decided that bike owners will have to bear the cost of the protection from weather and theft. Therefore a $1.00 bike registration fee will go into effect starting next year. More racks are being made for outdoors to handle the more than 600 bikes on campus, and with the added rack space in the dorms there will, hopefully, be enough.

For some people, walking to these storage places to get their bikes will be a pain, but the main purposes of the storage places are to provide a place for students who care enough about their bikes to keep them out of rain and snow and to prevent theft at night.

So now there is a place where you can keep you bike if you're worried about rust or theft. Work has to be done on these spaces to prepare them for storage. When they are ready we will let you know.

On March 13 the Vermont Association of Railroad Passengers met in White River Junction to elect its officers. Tom Plumb withdrew from the Board of Directors to take the post of student coordinator of Vermont and New Hampshire.

V.A.R.P. is looking for student support for rail service as well as student members. If you are interested contact Tom Plumb, Box 702.

Some people seem to think that the track that is presently being used for freight will also be used for passenger service. AMTRAK and V.A.R.P. realize that freight track is not smooth enough for passenger service. If rail service does go through Vermont this track will be smoothed out.

It was brought up at this meeting that Vermont is threatened by a superhighway and few people know about it because the highway department is being underhanded about it. Presently drivers come upon fragments of four lane highway on Route 7 that are spread out here and there with no apparent connection. But if you build these small fragments, doesn't it make sense to connect them?

It seems that is what the highway department is planning on. Soon Route 7 will be a superhighway. Route 7 may need repairs, but not to the extent of adding two more lanes. If the highway department is allowed to get away with this, the need for rail service down the west side of the state will be jeapordized for years to come. Route 7 will become so developed and congested that people will really see the need for mass transit, and then it may be too late. This superhighway needs to be stopped, so write the state representatives and ask them to stop this construction. The "need" for a superhighway can also be taken care of by railroads.

On Thursday, March 23 at 8:30 in Proctor Lounge, Sam Love from Environmental Action, Inc. in Washington, D.C. will speak on "Ecotage" and what his organization is doing.

On Monday, March 27, Harvey Carter, a Bennington lawyer, will speak about the hearing on Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant in Proctor Lounge at 7:30 p.m.

On Saturday, March 25, E.Q. will present **Goodbye Columbus** in Dana Auditorium at 3, 7, 9, and 11 p.m. It will cost $1.00.

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letters to the editor...

continued from page 9

sure he would have expected a different response). Even assuming Mr. Neuberger's logic, I see no reason to fear a decrease in applications.

Is Mr. Neuberger proud of the fact that his office can turn down as many applications as Williams, Amherst, or Wesleyan? And although I am not an ardent advocate of women's liberation, I don't see what "equal balance" or "atmospheric condition" is achieved by having more men than women. If there is one, it is not necessarily academic.

Finally I was rather disturbed by a few lines in the article. He (Mr. Neuberger) also applauded the "friendliness" of the stidents towards applicants. (He personally did not understand this phenomenon, but attributed it to the possible reserve of students toward his age group.)

Apparently , people visiting the school think the students are good looking (an opinion he did not share as he referred to students as "walking trash barrels").

Several things struck me. First, I resent student friendliness being referred to as a "phenomenon." Second, I don't feel any reserve "toward his age group", whatever that may be. Third, why the surprise that visitors think students are good looking? One doesn't have to wear a white shirt and tie with shiney shoes to make a good appearance. Fourth, I resent being referred to , jokingly or not, as a "walking trash barrel." These points may be rather petty, but they struck me in a rather curious way.

A man in Mr. Neuberger's position can easily affect the decision of students applying here. What kind of an impression can he give an applicant if he is so out of touch with Middlebury's students? What kind of an impression can he give by making wise cracks about students' appearances? Not a very good one, I believe, and certainly not a very accurate one.

It's about time that admissions gave applicants a true feeling of Middlebury, its strengths and weaknesses. The first line in the admissions catalogue I was given last year says, "This booklet shows how students are chosen for Middlebury College and what the College offers to those who come to learn. It's about time that Middlebury became a place for those who come to learn and a school that attracts people who want to learn.

Robert Polifka

Got a BITCH?

Are you completely satisfied with every aspect of education at Middlebury? If not, and if you have suggestions for improvements, come to an educational **BITCH** meeting, Friday, March 24th at 4:00 p.m. in Proctor Lounge. Or, if you can't possibly attend, send your suggestions to Educational Council members Pam Jones, Box C-1166, or Andy Reding, Box C-1034.

SSCS

continued from page 1

During spring vacation the Board of Trustees will be presented with a change in the college health services. After this fall's petition drive for a contraceptive prescription service, an ad hoc committee on college health services was appointed by the Community Council to look into the related economic, legal, and social aspects.

The committee, including Dr. Parton, concluded that perhaps Dr. Parton's role as college physician needed to be redefined. Dr. Parton has found that most students don't have "family doctors" or a physician they rely on continuously, and since almost everyone relies solely on the infirmary while a student here, Dr. Parton is in fact serving as the primary physician, instead of the secondary, and thereby should be able to initiate as well as continue treatments. This has many far-reaching effects, and it does not mean that he will be able to initiate prescriptions for contraception.

This recommendation was passed by the Community Council in January, and, as a matter of courtesy, Dr. Armstrong would like the Board of Trustees to be informed of the changes before they go into effect. Therefore, right after spring vacation, no problems anticipated, students will be able to get birth control prescriptions through the infirmary, and it is hoped that they will use the service if they need it.

Although he does not anticipate being swamped with new patients for this service, he does have a heavy case-load, and of course, sick people are the top priority for his time.

One aspect of this that is essential for any prospective patient to consider is that birth control pills should be used only if an individual is having intercourse frequently. Pills should never be taken "just in case" because they are not especially healthy, and if not indicated (the risk of pregnancy should be equal to the risk involved in taking pills), alternate methods are available. The Diaphragm is probably the best method to have on hand for infrequent intercourse.

Dr. Parton and many other physicians are concerned by how many women are taking the pill unnecessarily. If you would like to discuss this further before choosing a method, please feel free to contact an SSCS member or see Dr. Parton or come to Planned Parenthood.

The new college health services policy, the Pill, and the 5th National Institute of the American Association of Sex Educators and Counselors, which Beverlie Conant and I attended last week, will all be discussed on WRMC's Sunday Night Talk this coming Sunday evening at 10 p.m.

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2 Watson Fellowships Awarded

Two Middlebury students, Sally D. Anderson and Reva B. Seybolt, were awarded Watson Fellowships for next year.

Sally's project is to study the societal effects of a new highway on a small, somewhat isolated Lapland village.

Reva is going to work within the framework of the European Common Market to study problems in local, national and international planning in the European economic community.

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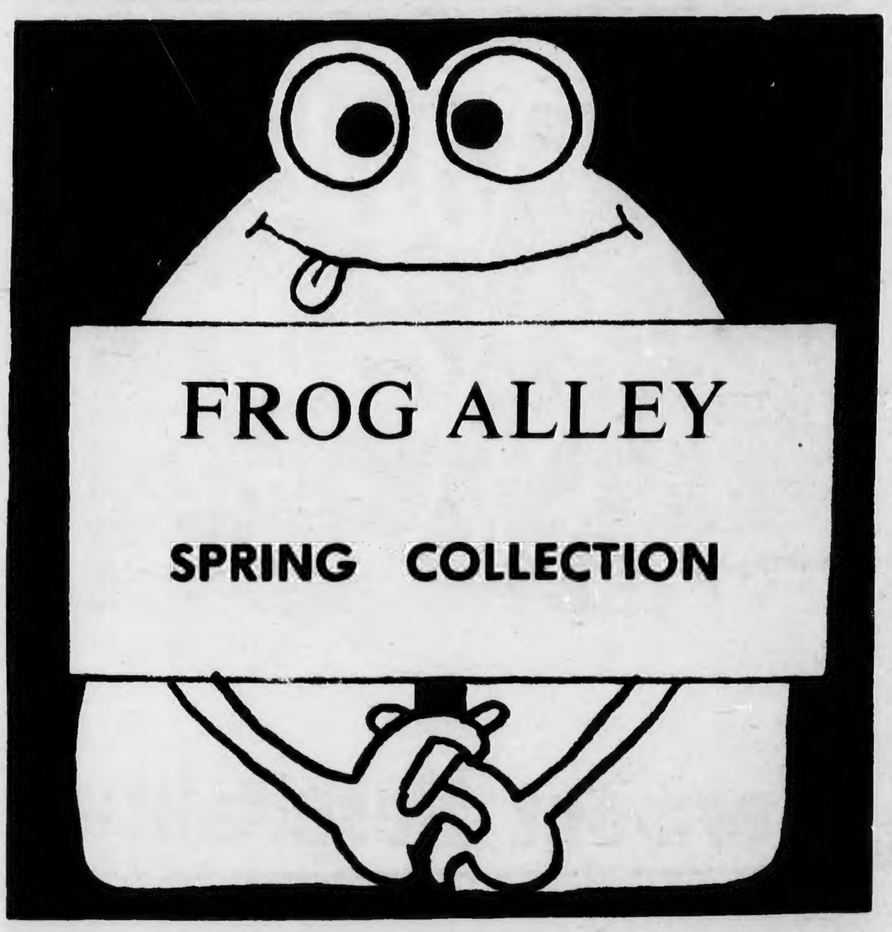

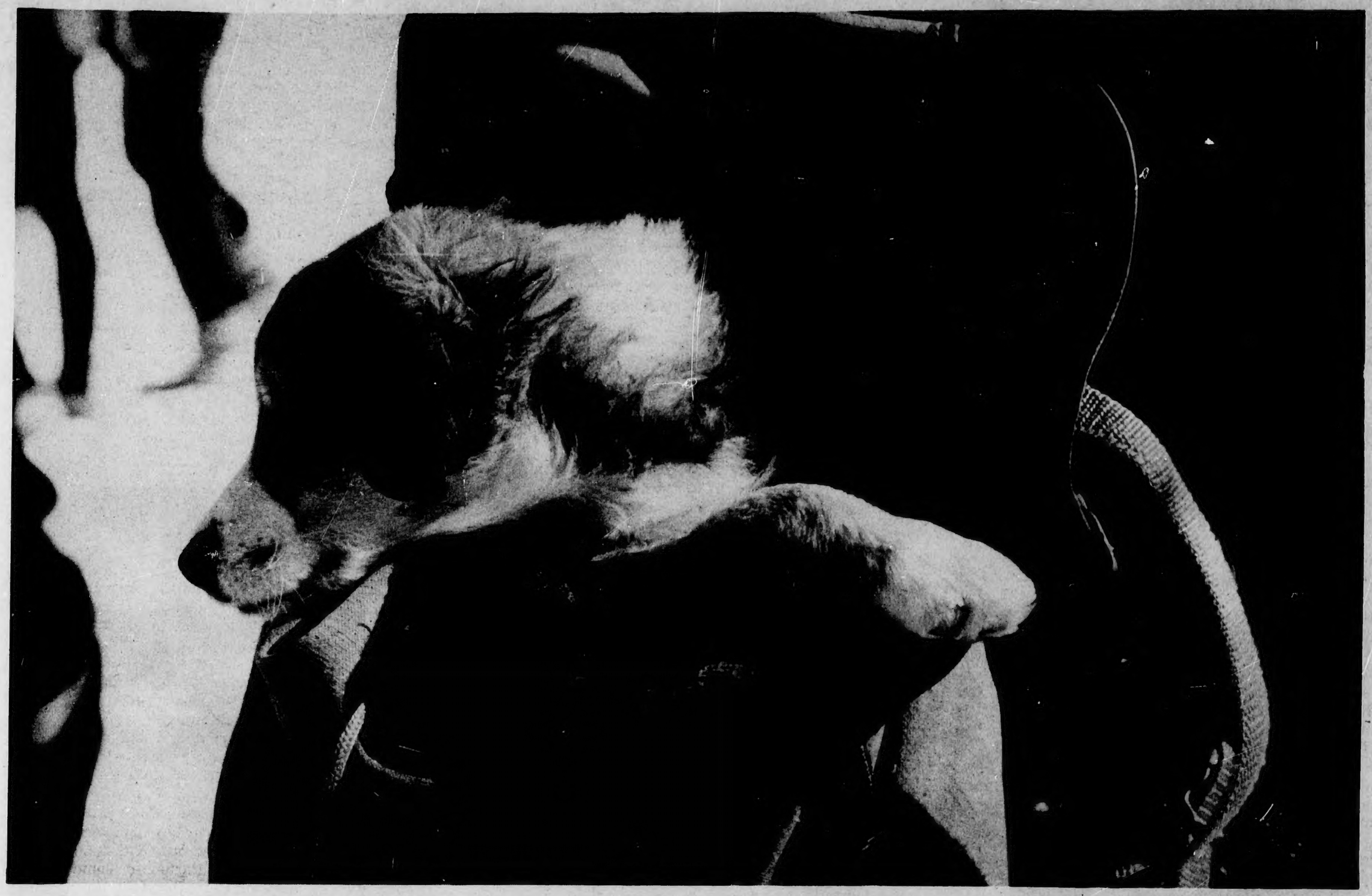

Library continued...

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Alumni Donations

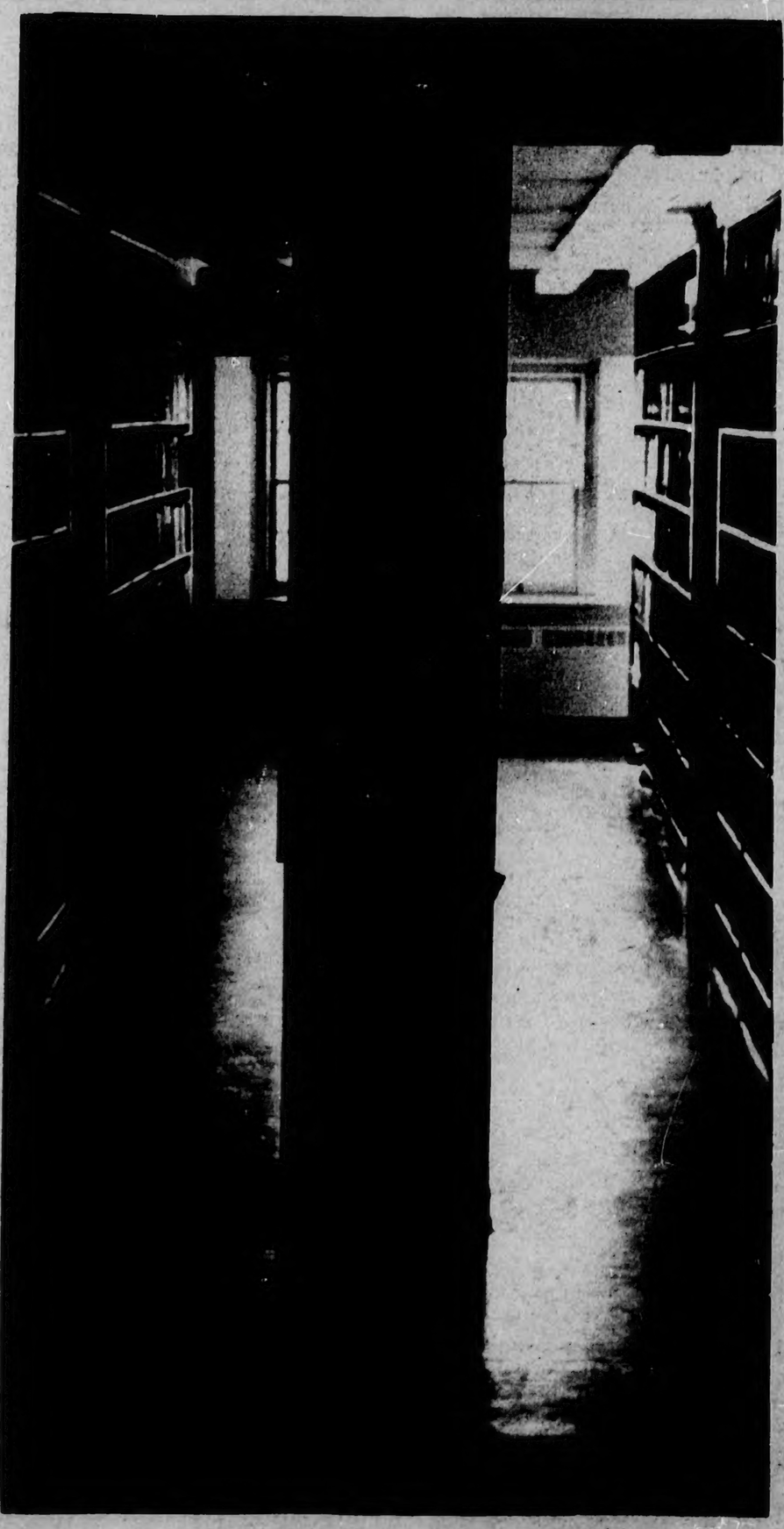
"It would be nice." commented Ralph, "if we had someone who would donate a million dollars to the library fund." He feels that the alumni should be made more aware of the problem. They seem to be divided into two types, he said -- there are the businessmen "who have millions of dollars to spend on field houses" and then there are the academicians and others "who, if approached the right way, could be urged to help."

In 1970-71, the Middlebury College Library added 10,756 volumes to its collection. All of these were purchased by the library; none were obtained as gifts from alumni or other people interested in the college. Other schools in the study averaged 2,000 to 3,000 gift books in the same year. It is clear that there is a gap between what this college needs and is getting in the way of alumni support.

The library has been improving since Mr. McKenna has been here. Mr. McKenna graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Library Science from McGill University and came to Middlebury College as Librarian in 1964. "Mr. McKenna should be credited for his work" Ralph said, "but we should not leave the situation entirely up to him. He is not as dependent on the library as we are . . . We have competent librarians and assistant librarians and a competent staff——I see nothing to complain about there. We don't really know where to go from here."

The Future

The Library Committee is now looking for ways of channeling dissatisfaction with the library. Organizing a student lobbying group and petition drives are two methods of attracting attention to the needs of the college library that the Student Forum may propose.



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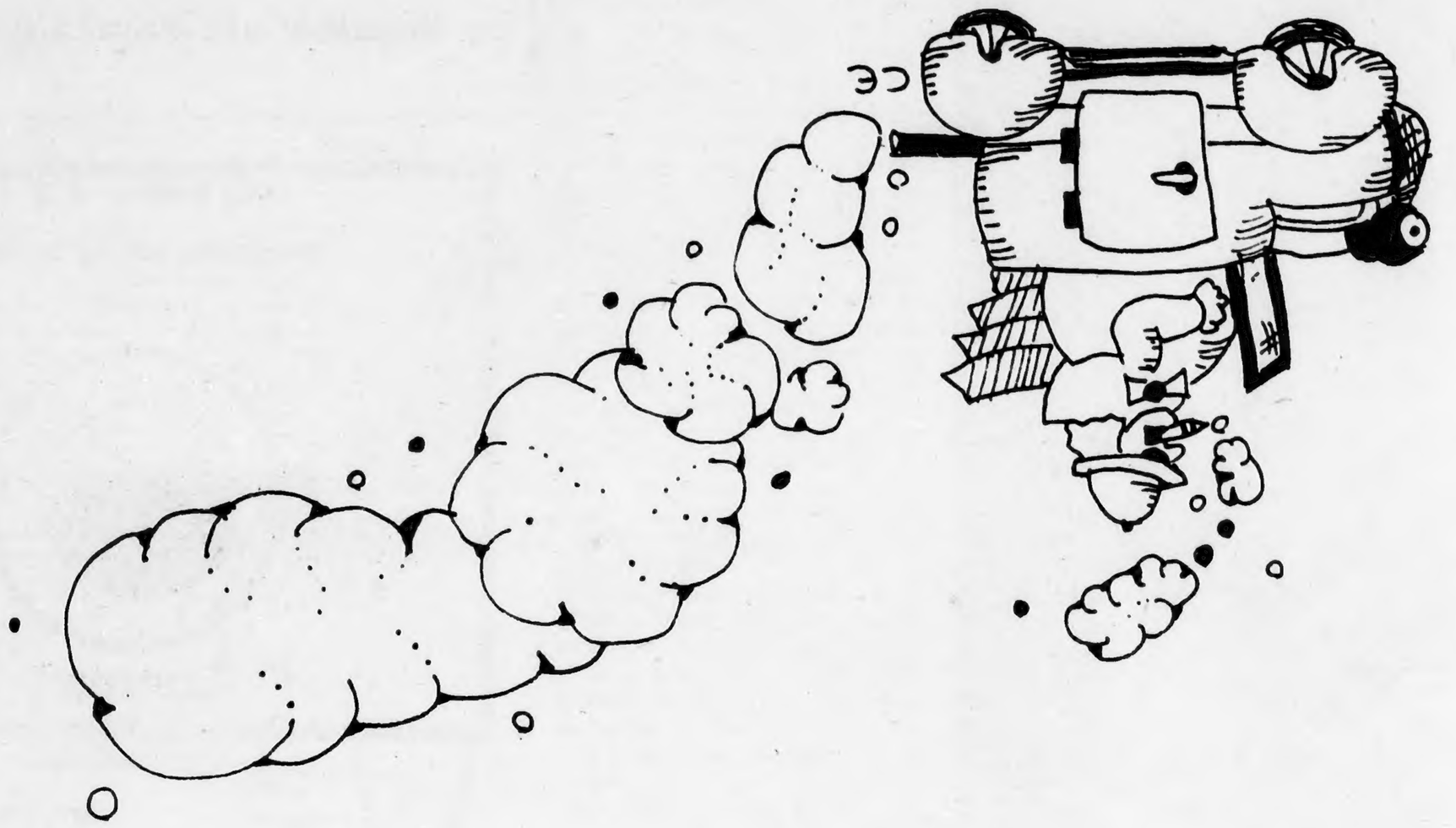

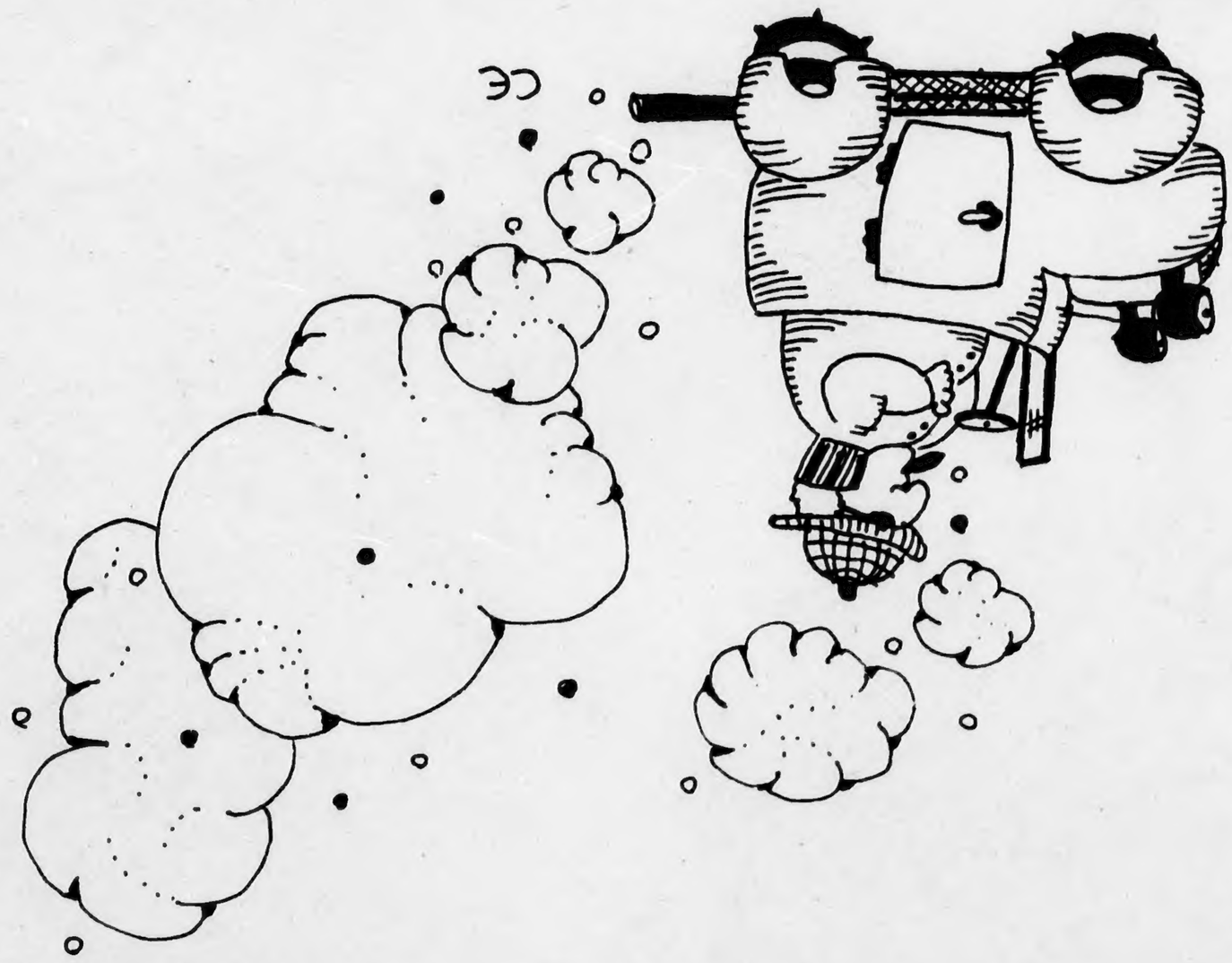

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